The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Servia has issued paper money.

—New York is threatened with a water famine.

—If the Impeachment trial was ended Congress would likely adjourn.

—The hog-packing business of Cincinnati has increased three-fold in the last twenty-five years.

—Tilden and Hendricks endeavored to clasp hands across the financial chasm on Saturday.

—A new candidate for turf honors appears in the stallion Smuggler that trotted in a great race at Philadelphia on Saturday.

—The presence of kegs of whisky, we are told, evidenced that white men had been with the Indians in the camp which Custer attacked.

—The news from Gen. Crook indicates that the Indians are thoroughly aroused, and that it will be no child's play to make Sitting Bull sit down in peace.

—Forty-seven million pins are made daily in the United States, but the losing capacity of the country is so much greater that twenty-five millions daily are exported.

—No women need apply. At the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Saturday, they voted it inexpedient to admit women.

—Mr. Moody's plans for the next winter seem to be definitely settled. He is to spend the autumn in converting Chicago; but his real solid winter's work he is to do in Boston. He proposes to begin at the latter place in January.

—The gold hunters are rushing for Alaska, it seems. To be sure, it's a good deal further away from civilization than the Black Hills are, but, at the same time, there's no Sitting Bull there, and that, it must be confessed, is an advantage.

—The Irish Home Rulers have secured another representative here in English Parliament. Beyond embodying in a vague way the dissatisfaction of Ireland to England we cannot see that the cry of Home Rule is achieving anything of note for that unfortunate country.

—"We sawy brothers," William said,
"Till, sliding with the foe,
You struck me, Sam, when I was down.
A foul and trait'rous blow."

"Forgive me, Tweed," said oily Sam,
"The fates, no mas, ordain;
When I have clutched the White House prize
We'll brothers be again."

—The failures of a large shipbuilding house and of a cotton spinner are the latest indications from England of the depression in trade there. Two important collieries in South Wales are said to have stopped work. The three important industries—shipbuilding, cotton and coal—are thus represented in the day's financial disasters.

—With a promptitude worthy of the cause the House of Representatives unanimously passed resolutions awarding pensions to the widow, father and mother of the brave Custer. We are glad to note that amid all the pickerings and unpleasantness of legislation at this period enough public spirit and patriotism existed to push the matter through without delay.

—Many ladies living in the country adjacent to Philadelphia have agreed together to receive, each at her own house, during the summer, one or two poor children, or a mother and child, for a week or fortnight. The fare and accommodation promised are to be plain and comfortable. The only luxury offered is the chance of fresh air, green fields, hills and running water.

—The dramatic agents of New York, who have heretofore done a thriving commission business in procuring engagements for actors in city and country at the beginning of each season, complain bitterly of the dull times. No companies are organizing to travel, and city theaters are reducing instead of enlarging their companies. The agents, therefore, find themselves for the first time "out in the cold" with the poor actor.

—Mr. Spurgeon, in a letter to the Boston *Watchman*, refers to the report of his contemplating a visit to this country. The concluding passage of his letter is as follows: "Here I am, and here I must be till I go to another and yet more glorious land than yours. I am still weak, but free from my complaint. All goes on gloriously with the Tabernacle and its works, 'for the Lord is our helper.'"

—Mrs. Washington was noted for her pretty foot. She was not a large person, and she wore—listen, ye belles of the Avenue, and give ear, O matrons of the Capital—she wore, as the way-bills from England are alive at this day to testify, "the very smallest shoes" in the fashion. Why just how, to copy that stately lady in her habit as she lived. If the imitation should extend to her frank avowal of the size of her feet, what a gain in health and comfort and gifts would make!

—Various schemes, according to a London letter, are under consideration to place the Crystal Palace on a paying basis. Although its affairs are managed by a strong board of directors, with the presidency of Mr. Thomas Hughes, the ordinary shareholders have long since given up any hope of a dividend. It is accordingly proposed to sell the building, to lease it, or to dispose of it by lottery. The failures of the enterprise are of general concern, since the scheme was one of the first attempts on a large scale to furnish recreation for the masses at popular rates. Perhaps Mr. Barnum's guidance is needed.

—It has already been remarked with much regret, as if it were an indictment of degeneracy, that the canvass has opened with little manifestation of enthusiasm. Underlying this lament is the notion that somebody's works are to be saved thereby—that the attacking column ought to charge at double-quick, and that their value needs to be encouraged by much music and shouting. This analogy between politics and war, always misleading, is more so now than ever before. A large number of voters seem to have discovered that they can do their part toward electing a President, after due deliberation, by dropping a piece of paper into a box, and that the right performance of this duty it is not necessary to keep in a high state of excitement, or to employ brass bands and transparencies as aids to reflection.

—Niagara has the reputation of being the most expensive summer resort in the United States, and columns have been written describing the remarkable ingenuity displayed by hack drivers in extorting the last dollar from the pockets of the unfortunate tourist. It is, however, one of those things apparent to have modified with the times, and these rapacious individuals, finding money not quite so plenty, have reduced their demands, so that a trip to the Falls can be made without any greater expense than that attending a visit to other summer resort. There are plenty of hotels where board can be obtained at prices varying from $4.50 to $2 per day. There are also several good hotels for those visitors desiring to be economical, where good rooms and substantial board can be obtained from $3 to $2 per diem. The regular charge for hacks is $2 per hour, but vehicles can be obtained at $1 per hour that will carry the visitor to all the points of interest. Sight seeing can be made as reasonable or as expensive as the tourist desires, but he can "do the Falls" as reasonably now as any summer resort.

—There is a movement of uncertain strength in England just now for the abrogation of what is known as the Declaration of the Treaty of Paris, and petitions have been presented in the House of Commons to that effect. The Treaty of Paris proper related to the preservation of the balance of power in Europe, and was signed after the close of the Crimean war. The declaration was a supplemental affair and had reference to maritime regulations in time of war. By this code privateering remains abolished, the neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war; neutral goods, with the same exception, are not liable to capture under an enemy's flag, and a blockade to be binding must be actually maintained by a sufficient force. Russia was the father of this system, and it was intended to cripple the power of England on the sea in case of war. This fact is recalled now, and hence when a general European contest is among the possibilities, there is a demand that the Declaration of Paris shall be abrogated and England put in a position to use, in the most efficient manner, her whole marine force.

—A study of the battle-field of the Little Big Horn has revealed the story of Custer's splendid fight as plainly as it is likely ever to be known. The position of the bodies of our slain soldiers shows that the attack was made by three columns, at three different points. One column was commanded by Major Reno, the second by Captain Benteen and the third by Custer. Of movements of the first two commands we were already informed. It is now evident that Custer, with five companies, marched northward three miles from the Indian village, and on the opposite side of the river. He then made an attempt to cross and attack the village, but was opposed by the savages, and thus cut off from communication with Reno and Benteen, who had crossed below, at the point where the forces separated. Custer's only salvation then was a retreat in the direction of the advancing infantry of Gibbon. He divided his little force into two parts, and each made desperate resistance to the onslaught of the Indians. The eloquent field tells the direction taken by each company, where the first fatal shot took effect, where the skirmish line was formed and swept away, where a final junction of the survivors and the last gallant stand were made, and where, surrounded by his brothers and best loved comrades, the heroic commander succumbed—braver than the bravest—among the very last to die.

FIRST EDITION.

THE INDIAN WAR.

General Crook and His Command Safe.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A SCOUTING PARTY.

Almost Another Massacre---Saved by a Trick.

Victorious Sioux Disporting Themselves in Dead Soldiers' Clothing.

Eight Thousand Cheyennes About to Leave Red Cloud Agency.

Five Black Hills Gold Miners Killed.

CROOK'S EXPEDITION.

Custer's Fate Confirmed---A Scouting Party Attacked---Narrow Escape---Victorious Sioux Dressed in Dead Soldiers' Clothes.

GENERAL CROOKS' MILITARY CAMP, CLOUD PEAK CAMP, Wy. T., July 12, } VIA FORT FETTERMAN, July 15, 1876. }

Three couriers, James Bell, William Evans and Benjamin Stewart, privates, of the Seventh infantry, arrived in this camp this morning from General Terry's camp, on the Yellowstone, near the mouth of the Big Horn River. They started on the 9th and made the most daring ride on record, through the stronghold of the Sioux, in three nights and two days. They brought a dispatch from General Terry to General Crook recounting the details of the massacre of General Custer and his command on the 25th and Colonel Reno's fight, and return. The whole number of casualties was 368 soldiers and 14 officers killed and 60 wounded.

An Immense Indian Trail.

Terry caused a reconnoissance made southward on June 28, and a very large Sioux trail was found converging from the one followed by Custer in his advance. Captain Ball, of the Second cavalry, is of the opinion that the enemy, after leaving the valley where the village was, separated into two bands, one going southward the mountains and the other going southwest.

General Terry says that the shattered condition of the Seventh cavalry regiment and the damage done his small pack train are such that the Sioux village is now beyond his reach, and he is making a double circuit to gain the high points which they knew the pursued must pass. The scouting party climbed the outer ridge and were approaching shelter about noon, getting nearly through a ravine, when suddenly a volley of fifty shots was poured from the surrounding rocky slopes, where the savages were massed, while as many more of them charged down upon them like fury. Every man of the little party felt a despair chilling him. They wheeled and galloped for the timber in the valley, followed by a volley; before they reached shelter three horses were wounded.

A Fearful Aspect for Sibley's Party.

They dismounted on a knoll covered by a grove, and could see the enemy swarming on the foot hills below, while constant reinforcements gained the higher points around them. A plunging fire tore the foliage from the pines, and as their numbers thickened, the roar of the volleys was perfectly deafening. The bullets were all too high, but the enemy were gradually perfecting their aim, and notched the trees close about their heads. The leading chief was clothed in white buskin, and called out in the Cheyenne tongue: "You are not the only people in this country." He was undoubtly the celebrated White Antelope, a Southern Cheyenne. All the boldest attacking warriors seemed to shout

Cheyenne War Cries,

while the more timid, who fired from rocks, uttered Sioux ejaculations. The fusilade continued an hour, the scouts replying seldom, in order to save ammunition, when suddenly there was a lull, seeming to portend some new mischief, the guides declaring that death was certain, and swore to end their own lives rather than suffer capture and torture. Sibley delivered a harangue of twenty words to his men, to which they responded stoutly. He told them there were two alternatives—to die honorably or to escape honorably. Gruard declared that if there was a coward among them he would be shot rather than by the enemy.

Desperate Expedient.

A brief council was held, and by the advice of the guides they determined to attempt to escape further into the mountains, leaving their horses to engage the attention of the Sioux, tied to the trees. All the ammunition was taken from the saddles. The party then moved stealthily from the ground and dashed behind the projecting rocks. The Sioux did not see them, and they climbed up and up, over slippery precipices, until exhausted. While resting they heard a firing commence louder than ever, and knew all their horses would probably be killed, and be a sorry piece for their captors.

The volleys were terrific, the Sioux thinking they still had them in their clutches. The scouts resumed their clambering; the carbines were handed up the rocks from hand to hand. Had the Sioux pursued them on the grim heights that frowned upon them they could have crushed them with boulders which were poised ready to fall. They continued to hear the sound of rifles until it died away in the distance. They tolled over mountains until dawn of July 8, resting under the cliffs. They once more abandoned hope when they saw a large band of Sioux among the foothills moving as if to intercept them. It, however, turned toward the Tongue river, and they supposed it to be the rear guard of the larger force which had been advancing to attack either a camp or a wagon train. Their hunger was great, as they had abandoned all their rations. From dusk they scrambled along the sides of the mountains all the night. About dawn on the 9th they reached the bank of Tongue river. Two men were so worn out that they could not ford the swift and deep current. They therefore hid themselves in the thickets and were left. One of them was crazed by exhaustion and fear. A few miles further south the Sioux were seen, but, luckily, the fugitives escaped observation.

Four miles from camp a packer, who was hauling, loaned his mule to one of the scouts, and news was carried to Colonel Royall, who was commanding during General Crook's absence on a hunt. Two companies of cavalry were sent out with horses to bring them in. Before meeting the relief they were so fatigued they could only march one hundred yards without dropping on the ground.

The Scouting Party.

The men sent upon the reconnoissance had been chosen for bravery and experience. Their names are: Sergeants—G. P. Harrington, Oscar R. Cornwall, William E. Cooper, Charles W. Day, Corporal Thos. C. Marion. Privates—Daniel E. Munger, Hugh J. Greene, George Robinson, William P. Egan, Herman Askey, Martin Mahen, George Rhode, George Watts Samuel, W. Hone, James Darr, George A. Stone, Joseph Ward, William J. Kelly, William J. Dougherty, Valentine Rufus, Jacob Rheind, Harry G. Collins, Charles L. Edwards, Patrick Hasson. Volunteers —William H. Hills, John F. Firrerty, correspondent of a Chicago paper, and Thaler Jim, a mule packer, went as volunteers.

Sioux Attack the Camp.

On the night of the 8th the Sioux, supposed to be the main body, was seen by Lieutenant Sibley's command. On the same day they attempted to steal horses from this camp, and were fired upon by the pickets.

On the night of the 10th the Sioux set fire to the grass at the eastern end of the camp. The flames gathered like fury, and swept the hills east of the camp, making a tremendous smoke. Fortunately the wind was favorable to us.

It is believed that all the grass has been burned along the Tongue and Rosebud rivers. The atmosphere is hazy and dull.

In consequence of the absence of General Crook at the time of his return no force had been sent to meet the Sioux band reported by Lieutenant Sibley.

In the opinion of the subordinate officers of the present campaign is the gloomy future aspect. The dissatisfaction of the Shoshones at the management of our fight of June 17, is not yet appeased, but they are willing to test an alliance of troops against the Sioux. Two hundred Utes and a number of Bannocks are reported willing to join us, but their coming is far from being assured.

General Terry assured General Crook that if he will join him he will not assume any superior authority on account of seniority of rank. Unless General Crook accedes, other disasters may be anticipated. The messengers from the camp on the Yellowstone say that the Sioux village was destroyed, but the official dispatch contains no such statement. The guides who accompanied Sibley believe there is a large village on Little Big Horn, near the old Government road.

The Village Attacked by Custer

is supposed to have been the one removed from the Rosebud after or during the fight of June 17. Sioux now serenade this camp every night with bullets and are watching it very closely.

The Snake Indians, two hundred strong joined us here yesterday, but unless the Utes also come soon no offensive operations will be likely to take place until the arrival of the Fifth cavalry from Fort Lincoln on the 18th of July, and hopes to move soon afterward with fifteen or twenty days' provisions. Should he more to Rosebud he will take his wagons with him.

Crook's Reinforcements.

General Crook's column has received reinforcements of 213 Shoshone scouts, who arrived yesterday under their old chief, Washakie. The supply train will arrive today, supposed to be, with companies of infantry. General Sheridan has proffered a whole regiment, but it will not be available for the next movement.

The column will be provisioned for an absence of fifteen or twenty days from the base of supplies, and will join or co-operate with General Terry if practicable. General Crook seems rather to favor separate operations, but is certain that the united forces, including Colonel Merritt's regiment, would not be too strong to cope with the formidable enemy now aroused. All other Indian wars sink into insignificance when compared with this. This column will not move before a week.

Another Narrow Escape.

A reconnoitering party of thirty persons under the command of Lieutenant Frederick W. Sibley, of the Second cavalry, was sent from the camp on July 6. They were to observe the movments and position of the Sioux, and if possible the whereabouts of Terry. On the 9th they returned on foot after a terrible journey of two nights and one day. They were surrounded by the enemy in prodigious numbers, and only escaped miraculously by the sacrifice of all their equipment excepting arms and ammunition, including thirty-two picked saddle horses and two mules. But for the sagacity and caution of guides Gruard and Sapiste, and the judgment and gallantry of Sibley, no one would have survived.

The party of seven left camp in broad daylight, with a strange absence of precaution, for which somebody superior to Sibley in rank is responsible, it being usual to disguise such movements under the shelter of darkness. They were seen the night of the 6th, toward the sources of the Little Big Horn. On the 7th, after a slight meal, which afterward saved them from perishing, they pursued their course through some foot hills verging toward the mountains. The confortunate fate of the cavalry was extremely favorable to an ambuscade.

At about half-past two a large body of Sioux was espied from the top of the bluff, marching eastward. They seemed to spread all over the plain, and evidently were moving to attack the camp on Goose Creek. Lieutenant Sibley's party remained concealed and in horrible fear for an hour watching their movements. Soon a tremendous shout warned them that the trail they seemed to be looking for was found. Quickly hundreds of savages were crowded upon it, and set out upon the trail at a full gallop, unfolding those terrible wolfish cries peculiar to the Sioux and Cheyennes.

A Race for Life.

The scouting party mounted and galloped toward the mountains, the Sioux yelling as they caught a glimpse of them like hounds on the scent. They seemed to be making for the race, but had broken into two bodies and were making a double circuit to gain the high points which they knew the pursued must pass. The scouting party climbed the outer ridge and were approaching shelter about noon, getting nearly through a ravine, when suddenly a volley of fifty shots was poured from the surrounding rocky slopes, where the savages were massed, while as many more of them charged down upon them like fury. Every man of the little party felt a despair chilling him. They wheeled and galloped for the timber in the valley, followed by a volley; before they reached shelter three horses were wounded.

THE BLACK HILLS.

A Mining Party Attacked and Five Men Killed.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, June 15.—C. W. Hanscome, a reliable man, who came here to-day from Custer City, near which place he had been at work on a dry gulch claim, says the claim was paying twenty dollars per day per man. On the 30th of June the Indians raided their camp, captured nine horses, and killed the following of the company: A Mr. Carter of England, Wm. Brown, Henry Brown, Lowell Valentine, John Hull and Wm. Page. Two men, Hanscome and Cook, cut their way through and escaped, and returning next day found their companions terribly mutilated and scalped, and provisions gone. Hanscome has forwarded the remains of Carter to Liverpool. Cook remained to guard the property until the return of Hanscome, who is here to secure provisions and machinery. Hanscome reports the Black Hills very rich. There was a rumor in Custer City that Crook's command was being held at bay to the east of Custer.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

The Essex Statesmen Gives it up.

LOWELL, July 15.—It is understood that General Butler has abandoned the idea of running for Congress at the coming election.

Tilden and Hendricks' Coufab.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The *World's* Saratoga special says: The consultation between Governor Tilden and Governor Hendricks and the committee appointed to notify them of their nomination has ended. Governor Hendricks left last night for Indiana, and is to return here again with Mrs. Hendricks in about ten days. The consultation resulted in a perfect agreement between the two nominees, and a full understanding in reference to letters of acceptance. The stories of a failure to come to an agreement have no foundation whatever, nor is there now any doubt of Governor Hendricks' acceptance.

Tilden at Home Again.

ALBANY, July 15.—Gov. Tilden has returned from Saratoga, called by the pressure of official business. It will be several weeks before he can devote any attention to his letter of acceptance.

Murders in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—A special from Pierce City, Mo., says while Dr. Halliday, a prominent citizen of Gorsceato, Barry county, was walking home with his wife and another lady a few days ago, he was deliberately shot by a worthless fellow named Bud Grawford, and died in a few minutes. It is supposed Crawford was hired to assassinate Halliday by some enemies of the latter. The dead body of Jos. Woodman was found in a skiff in the Missouri river near Sebley, Clay county, on Friday. Woodman's head had a bullet hole in it, indicating that he had been murdered,

SECOND EDITION

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

FIGHTING ON THE SERVIAN BORDER.

Severe Battles and Great Loss of Life.

The New Paris Loan.

PARIS, July 15.—The *Official Journal* publishes the conditions of the new Paris loan of 24,000,000 five hundred franc bonds. They are to be issued at 4.65 and to bear four per cent. interest, redeemable by quarterly drawings. Subscribers are to pay in five installments, extending from the date of subscription to April, 1875. The loan is unlikely, therefore, to have any effect upon the money market. The loan was quoted at 166.17 francs premium per bond before the conditions were known, while of the one hundred million mad recently offered only one-quarter has been taken.

The Salonica Outrage.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 15.—The sentences upon the persons tried in connection with the recent outrage at Salonica have been announced. The chief of police is degraded from his rank and fifteen years penal servitude. The commander of the Turkish frigate is degraded from his rank and ten years imprisonment, and the consul is sentenced to three years' confinement in the fortress.

Egyptian Troops for the Porte.

Several detachments of Egyptian troops have arrived.

Servian Defeat.

A telegram from the Governor of Bosnia officially reports the defeat of the Servians by the Turkish troops at Gostilja, near Rudnik. The Servians fled, abandoning their arms, ammunition and provision train.

Montenegrian Defeat.

It is officially announced that the Turkish General Selim Pasha has gained an important victory over the Montenegrins between Gosella and Nevesinje and effected a junction with the Turkish forces at Nevesinje.

Servia's Responsibility.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 15.—The newspapers publish a declaration of the Government throwing upon Servia the responsibility of the present struggle, and adding that the Porte will attempt to bring it to a speedy conclusion in order to carry out the projected reforms and improvements.

Another Turkish Victory.

An official dispatch from Nissa announces the defeat of the Servians near Churkeny, with considerable loss.

Turks Surrounded.

RAGUSA, July 15.—The Turkish corps surrounded at Metchiga proposed to capitulate on Thursday. The Montenegrins occupy the whole district of Gatschko with the exception of the entrenchments commanding the Duga Drina, in which 2,000 Turks are surrounded. A considerable body of Montenegrins is marching towards Nevesinje, where a battle will probably be fought.

The Man-of-War Explosion.

LONDON, July 15.—Thirty deaths have already resulted from the explosion of the boiler of the Thunderer, and half of the wounded are not expected to recover.

Lord Derby and the Eastern Question.

Lord Derby said to a deputation yesterday on the Eastern question: "If an opportunity offers, I mean to take it, and that does not seem an unlikely event, we shall gladly avail ourselves of it."

Business Suspensions.

Thomas Wingate & Co., ship builders of Glasgow, call a meeting of their creditors. They claim that their assets will considerably exceed their liabilities, which are placed at six hundred thousand dollars.

George and Richard Laxton, printers, have failed. Liabilities £50,000.

An Unpopular Title.

LONDON, July 15.—The *Court Circular* says: At a banquet given by Sir Salan Jung, a few nights ago, he proposed the health of the Empress of India. The distinguished member of the House of Commons (said to be John Bright) abstained from responding, while other guests simply drank to "The Queen." It is said the Prince of Wales, who was present, has since asked for an explanation of the occurrence.

The War Cloud Disappearing.

LONDON, July 15, 1876.

All fears of a general European war have almost disappeared here since the publication of Earl Derby's speech in reply to the deputation from the Eastern Question, upon him yesterday in relation to England's policy on the Eastern question.

Many people, who are well informed on all matters relating to the East, anticipate that the trouble will soon be closed by means, most probably, of a general amnesty to the insurgents.

The Servians are disappointed because Russia has not come to their assistance, as they hoped she would when they resolved to take the field, and do not feel sanguine of being able to fight the Turks single-handed.

The Porte put forth nearly all their strength, and taxed their resources to the very utmost, while Turkey is gathering troops every day, and concentrating them at the scene of action.

Turkey has 210,000 men in the field, and 50,000 more will soon depart from Constantinople for the theatre of war, making the disproportion between the contending armies so great as to leave almost no chance for the weaker side except some other power intervene to their assistance.

It is remarkable whatsoever and patriotism have been developed among the Turks by the war. In Constantinople and in many other cities officials have given a month's pay to the army, and women are devoting their jewels to the public service.

The only possible chance for Servia to prolong the conflict would be a great victory in the field.

Desperate Battle.

RAGUSA, July 16.—News from Sclavonic sources announces that the Servians, after a desperate engagement, were defeated at Limberg on the 14th. The Turks captured the Servian cannons and large booty, as well as their camp. Drina by means of which the Servians intended to invade Turkish territory. The boats were destroyed. The Servians lost 500 men and the Turks 300.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 16.—The Governor of Bosnia is advancing into Servia with 2,000 troops.

The Siege of Bjelina.

LONDON, July 17.—The *Standard's* Schabatz special says: The Turks in Bjelina are surrounded by the Servian Drina army. The capture or surrender is considered only a question of time. The Servians are preparing for immediate assault.

The *Standard* has a special from Zemlin, dated Sunday, which says: There is a rumor that Gen. Olimpics, commanding on the Drina army, is a prisoner. The head quarters of the Morava army are now at Tjuprija.

Roumanians Sick of War.

It can no longer be concealed that regiments of Roumanians recruited in East Servia seem disinclined to fight against the Turks.

Bulgarian Rising Imminent.

The *Standard's* Zemlin correspondent has interviewed the revolutionary committee who have removed to Zemlin from Bucharest. Members state positively that a rising of all Bulgarians is thoroughly arranged, and will break out immediately after the first Servian victory.

More Egyptian Troops.

The *Standard's* telegram from Alexandria says three thousand more troops sailed for Turkey on Sunday.

England and an Armistice.

The *Standard's* Vienna special says: It is believed here that England will soon take the initiative for an armistice.

Turks Withdrawn.

The Turkish commander on the eastern frontier of Servia received important orders on Saturday, and withdrew to Turkish territory.

The easy success of the Montenegrins excites surprise when compared with the hard fighting of the Servians generally. It is reported that Liprik and Metochija surrendered at the first assault.

The *Standard's* Berlin special says from a comparison of the Servian and Turkish accounts of operations near Widdin it seems certain that the Servians retreated after a most gallant resistance.

The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch says the Turks have crossed the Timok at two places.

Riots Feared.

Riots are feared at Belgrade in consequence of the Government's reticence. Prince Milan and Ristics are accused of treachery even by Russia. Prince Milan has written to the Czar, asking his intervention toward the mitigation of the brutalities practiced by Circassians.

The Russian ambulance sanitary corps is passing through Roumania.

A force of 22,000 Turks leave Sophia on Sunday to reinforce Nizch.

A Denial.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* denies that Prince Milan asked Russia to intercede for an armistice.

Another Rising.

The population to the westward of Lake Scutari have risen. The Governor of Scutari has ordered a conscription of the entire population to attack the Montenegrins.

Ostocos' Defeat.

The *Times'* Semlin dispatch, dated Sunday, says the defeat of Ostocos is confirmed. He was attacked by superior forces at Florentin, but cut his way to the frontier with loss.

Prince Milan Interviewed.

The *Times'* correspondent telegraphs from Parakin, on the 14th inst.: I had an interview with Prince Milan to-day. He denies that Servia is the tool of Russia. On the contrary, Russia advised Servia against war. War has arisen because Servia believes prosperity is impossible under Turkish administration. He does not look to diplomacy now, but to arms. He believes Servia will be victorious. He does not ask any power to assist, but expects no Christian States will take part against her. Servia will fight to death for her rights.

A Roumanian Memorandum.

The *Times'* Vienna special says Roumania has sent to the guaranteeing powers a memorandum, explaining the unsatisfactory position in which she is placed under the Paris treaty. The memorandum says this position constitutes the great danger to peace between Roumania and Turkey, and formulates seven points upon which amendment is desired. Six of these points relate to her relation with Turkey, which, if granted, would make Roumania virtually independent. The seventh asks for the whole delta of the Danube from Tucha downward.

Untrustworthy Dispatches.

The *Times* Parakeu special, dated July 16 inst., says Belgrade telegrams are untrustworthy. There was no great battle between Osman Pasha and General Leschanin on Wednesday. Both sides are preparing.

Turks in a Fight Place.

The *Times'* Constantinople correspondent sends the following by way of Odessa on Sunday. Contrary to Turkish official bulletins, dispatches received at the Embassies report that the Servians have surrounded and bombarded Novi Bagar. Gen. Tchernajeff was in direction at Alpanklanka and Cherkiewy, and threatened Soppa. The Montenegrins have advanced within one hour's distance of Mostar. The communication from the frontier to the sea at Klek are open to them.

The White Flag Raised.

The *Times'* Ragusa special says the town of Metochija has hoisted the white flag.

The Recent Battles.

A special to the *News* from Vienna says the Montenegrins took fifteen hundred prisoners on Saturday.

The *Telegraph's* Constantinople special says the Servians were defeated at Lubovic, in Bosnia, losing two hundred killed and three hundred wounded, and also at Isvor, where they lost nine hundred killed and wounded.

The Roumanian Army.

BUCHAREST, July 16.—The War Minister has introduced a bill for the mobilization of the Ryumanian army and calling out the reserves. The Minister states that this is necessitated by the increasingly threatening aspect of the Servia-Turkish war.

Terrible Atrocities.

BELGRADE, July 16.—Letters from Alexinatz state that Circassians burned two Bulgarian villages, near Babing Lavza, murdering men and cutting children to pieces.

An official report states that during the Servian attack on Nova Varosch the Turks placed Christian women and children in the entrenchments. Many were killed by the Servian fire.

MINOR FOREIGN ITEMS.

HERMAN OPPENHEIMER, the French banker, is dead.

THE French Government has resolved to make further administrative changes, affecting many sub-prefects and prefectoral councillors.

Two important South Wales collieries have stopped.

FRANCIS O'BRIEN, the Irish Home Ruler, has been elected to the British Parliament from Leitrim.

EARL DERBY'S speech on Thursday on the Eastern question has produced a profound impression in Paris.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

The Races at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, July 15.—The attendance at the races to-day was large. The August stakes for two year olds, one mile, was won by Parepa, a colt, Leonard second, Orion third. Time 1:50. The Robbins stakes race, two miles, was won by Barricade, Rappahannock second, Cornucopia third. Time 3:44. The consolation handicap, mile and a half, was won by Papermaker, Kinney second, Love Chase third. Time 2:45¾. The handicap steeple chase was closed the meeting, and was won by Coronet, Resolute second. Weasel refused to jump.

The Races at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—The third day's races at Chester Park were trotted to-day. The weather yesterday being unfavorable, the unfinished race of Thursday was won by Stark Rivers in 2:47¼. The first race to-day, for the 2:38 class, best three in five, purse $1,000, $500 to the first, $300 to the second and $100 to the third, was won by Russell in three straight heats. Time 2:35, 2:35 and 2:36. Bay Charley was second and Dr. Rush third. The 2:29 class, for the 2:29 class, purse $1,200, $750 to the first, $400 to the second, and $150 to the third, was won by Hylas, Sam West second, Josephine third. Best time 2:31¾.

A Great Horse Race.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—There was a great trot at Belmont Park this afternoon between Dan Fullerton, of Fullerton, and the stallion Smuggler. Previous to the commencement of the race, Fullerton was the favorite at odds of seven to five, and so continued until after the third heat. Four heats are more trotted, being the best time on record for stallions. The first, third and fourth heats were won by Smuggler, the second being a dead heat. The time in each heat was 2:17¾, 2:18, 2:17, 2:20. Time, best three in five, 6:53, the quarter pole, and in the third heat went to half pole in 1:06½. The race was a splendid one throughout. At the conclusion of the race, it is said, Col. Pursell, Smuggler's owner, was offered $100,000 for the animal, which amount he refused. The stallion is very fat, having been in the stable all season, this being his first public performance. A match against Goldsmith Maid is now talked of.

The Crop Prospects in Iowa.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA., July 13.—Extensive inquiries concerning the crop prospects in western Iowa warrant the assertion that on the whole they were never more promising. The yield of wheat, as compared with previous years, will afford a fair average yield. The straw is short, but the heads are large and well filled. Oats is slightly affected by rust, but not enough to damage the crop. Barley, unless injured by the rust before this, will be a large crop, good, and the same may be said of rye. The yield of corn will be far in excess of that of any previous year. Harvesting is in progress.

A Heavy Mortality List.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The number of deaths this week were 1,298 against 855 the previous week. The increase is attributed to the very hot weather.

☞For Additional Telegrams See Fourth Page.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CHECKERED FRONT.

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FLOUR & GROCERIES

TEAS & ROAST COFFEES

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White River Flour,

THE BEST FLOUR

FOR THE MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Full and Complete Line

GROCERIES.

T. C. Jenkins,

172 & 174 WOOD ST.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MR. THEO. RANKIN, (German Gardner,) will please call at the GAZETTE office where he will learn something to his advantage. b31

WANTED.

WANTED — PARTNER — A GOOD MAN, capable of taking charge of the office business, as partner in a well established business. Capital required from $1,000 to $2,000. Address A., B. & C., this office. b6t

WANTED—TO RENT TWO OR three unfurnished rooms in private house within 15 minutes' walk of Postoffice. Rent must be moderate. References given and required. Address "N.," GAZETTE office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES to connect himself with some business person or firm, with his personal services and from $3,000 to $5,000 capital. References exchanged. Address "P. H. A.," GAZETTE office. b44

WANTED—PLACES FOR 10 FARM hands, also 15 Gardeners and Drivers; all experienced and have from 1 to 5 years' reference. Employment office, No. 1 Sixth street. g26

WANTED—MORTGAGES—

Money to loan in large and small amounts on City or Allegheny County property.

THOS. K. PETTY,

158 Fourth avenue, near Grant street.

-TO LET.

TO LET—CORNER OF PENN AND Eighth streets, a Two-story HOUSE, with six rooms; is large, airy, well lighted, and suitable for grocery and produce business. The upper rooms are admirably adapted for photographing, having light on all sides. Enquire at 277 Penn avenue. b-61

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CANNON—A FEW SMALL Cannon. Inquire at J. H. JOHNSTON'S GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, 285 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. g41-MWF

FOR SALE—TWELVE NEW AND second-hand Engines, 2 Portables; 6 Second-hand Engine Lathes; 1 Trip Hammer; 1 Planer. C. O. WOOD, 77 corner of Lacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF NEW and second-hand BOILERS, in complete order. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing done promptly at the WEST POINT BOILER WORKS, 13 Water street. R. MUNROE, successor to Watson & Munroe.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FOUR PORTABLE ENGINES, attached to Boilers, from 10 to 20 horse power, at

JAMES HILL & CO.'S,
Cor. Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny City, Pa.

FOR SALE—CHEAP PROPERTY ON HIGHLAND AVENUE, near Penn, of about 3 acres, fronting 200 feet on Highland avenue, Meridan avenues, on which is a brick dwelling, outbuildings, shrubbery, &c. Apply to JOHN W. RIDDELL, Attorney, No. 109 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—STEAM PUMPS, LATHE and Drill Chucks, Taps and Dies, Twist Drills, Parker's Vise, Emery Wheels and Grinding Stones, Screws, Hydraulic Jacks, Jacks, Belting, Packing, and Manufacturers' supplies in general. HUTCHISON & CO., 112 Liberty and 51 Water streets.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DWELLING House, situate on Fremont street, Second ward, Allegheny, well finished with all modern improvements, with lot 22x160 feet; will be sold at a bargain, by JOHN STEVENITT & SON, Real Estate Agents, No. 43 North Diamond street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE — THE CELEBRATED OLINE COMPOUND, for lubricating shafting, engines, &c., 1 lb. equal to 3 gallons of the best oil; will be sent to responsible parties in cans, on 30 days' trial, and if not satisfactory, will be taken out at our expense. Sample cans furnished on application. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 152 Liberty street.

VIRGINIA LAND FOR SALE.

I wish to sell privately, the late residence of Mrs. MARY W. MOORE, deceased, situated at Halifax C. H., Va., to which are attached about 75 acres of land, 25 or 30 of which is in woods. The clearedland is in good tenantable state of cultivation and adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, clover, &c. The improvements consist of a two story frame dwelling, with two rooms, a passage and dressing room below, three rooms and a passage above, a basement room additionally adapted for dining room and cook room, with convenient closets. The house has two porches, two brick chimneys, with six fire places. There is a frame kitchen with two rooms below and two above; smoke house, ice house, barn, stable, carriage house and tobacco barns. The yard is enclosed with shade trees and shrubbery. The yard, garden and lots are enclosed; some of the lots well set in grass and clover. The garden highly improved and very productive. Halifax C. H. is 5 miles from South Boston Station, on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, is a thriving village of some 300 or 400 inhabitants; excellent society, with good church and school facilities. The above described property of a profession, person, or for one who wishes to confine his operations wholly to the cultivation of the soil.

The premises will be shown to any person wishing to view them by Mr. WM. F. DREAN, or Mr. J. R. ROLLINS, residents at the place. For further particulars, apply to

C. M. ADKISSON,
Mount Laurel, Halifax Co., Va.
to 4. 1876 h83-44S

DIVIDENDS.

BANK.

SMITHFIELD NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, July 5, 1876.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. will be paid on or after 15th inst.
W. W. SCOTT, Cashier.

THIRD

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

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Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, JULY 17, 1876.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 35f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102¼.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 112.

ANOTHER epizootic is coming.

EARL DERBY wants a new treaty.

RUSSIAN volunteers are anxious to enlist against Turkey.

IF TWEED could only get back the warring elements in Tammany Hall would be quieted.

REPORTS are received of great damage to crops through Ohio and further west from recent storms.

THE different conference committees at Washington on the Appropriation bills make but little progress.

THE reported death of SITTING BULL lacks confirmation, and at best it cannot be anything but a rumor.

THE passage of the Silver bill will give us the much needed small change, and will prove of decided advantage in this way to trade.

WILL BRISTOW step forward and tell all he knows about the discussions in the Cabinet on the whisky ring business, or will he remain silent.

EX-GOV. MORGAN, WM. M. EVARTS and GEO. WM. CURTIS are spoken of as possible Republican candidates for Governor of New York.

JUDGE KELLY, in the debate on the Silver bill, advocated the payment of the interest on our bonds held in Europe in silver coin, instead of gold.

THE Liberal Republicans, who nominated and supported GREELEY four years ago, are almost unanimously favoring the election of HAYES and WHEELER.

PRESIDENT GRANT is just now receiving a good deal of attention from the papers and persons who imagine they know all about the proper way to run the Government.

M. DE LESSEPS wants to undertake the building of the ship canal across the isthmus, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Nicaragua is the favorite route for this grand work.

"NOW run while we shoot you;" that's what they say down South to the freedmen. Does any one imagine that such work will be stopped in case of the election of TILDEN and HENDRICKS?

GENERALS CROOK and TERRY should be hunted up by our re-enforcements sent West, and supported by the whole army, if needs be, to punish the Sioux who are making war against them.

THE political campaign in Indiana opens on the 20th inst., at Fort Wayne, by a grand torchlight procession, with speeches from Hon. GODLOVE S. ORTH, Republican candidate for Governor, and others.

THERE is no good reason why the appropriation for many of the unimportant streams of the country should be pressed at this time. Congress has its hands quite full enough to complete improvements already begun.

THE practice of "shooting negroes" at the South does not need the encouragement of northern Democrats. It is in full play, and grows apace without their assistance. It is about time for the "pastime" to be interfered with by the Government, and wholly broken up.

EARL DERBY has reason, from recent demonstrations, to think that the people of England will not approve of the Government siding with the Mohammedans. The popular judgment is, let Turkey take care of herself, if she can, if not, some better and stronger government will succeed that of the Sultan.

THE bursting of a boiler on the famous English iron-clad war vessel "Thunderer," by which twenty-one lives were lost and sixty persons injured, is a sad catastrophe, and happened at a very inopportune time. The speed of the vessel was on trial, and it is supposed that she was strained to the utmost in all her parts. One would suppose that in her construction, every part of the machinery was of the very best material and workmanship.

WHAT is wanted in the West is a combination of the "peace policy" and the other sort. Place the Indians on their reservations, and arrest and punish them when they offend against the law. When they band together to make war, let their punishment be swift and terrible, and thus they will be taught to respect and fear the power of the Government. One Indian victory startles and demoralizes the whole Western country, and emboldens the savages.

HON. EDWARD MCPHERSON, Chairman of the late Republican National Convention, denies that he was the author of the "unit rule" which the Republican delegation fought over at Cincinnati. He affirms, in a letter printed in *Harper's Weekly*, that he was and is opposed to such a system of denying to the delegate the right to speak and act according to his convictions of duty, and justifies his decision in the Convention against the "unit rule" on the grounds that the rules of the Convention precluded any other decision.

WE do not want our readers to forget that the Democrats in the House, insist upon the repeal of the law which guarantees the purity of our elections, by authorizing the Courts to appoint overseers at each polling place throughout the entire country, not alone at the South as some are induced to believe. These "Watchers" are appointed upon application of a certain number of voters, stating that they fear fraudulent practices at the polls, and are taken from both parties, one representing each party, at each precinct or voting place. It is a good law, in the interest of fair elections, yet the reform Democracy want it repealed, and have tacked a section repealing it to an appropriation bill. Why do they want it repealed, unless to carry New York by fraud?

IT will be a source of regret if the fast mail shall be discontinued as intimated in our dispatches will be the case on and after Saturday next. These trains were looked upon as an evidence of improvement in postal facilities, and were universally approved and hailed all over the country. It is said the reason of their withdrawal, is that they did not pay expenses and were too costly a luxury for Vanderbilt & Scott to keep up for the public benefit exclusively. Their withdrawal is a step backward, which all business men will be sorry for.

THERE does not appear such urgent necessity, nor yet scarcity of volunteers to justify the employment of the Utes, nor any other tribe of savages to put down the lawless Sioux, and we hope such a measure of doubtful policy will not be resorted to. Punish marauding tribes properly, and let them take the full measure of responsibility of a soldier, but let such punishment be at least not inhuman. The employment of the Utes, or any other tribe, in the wars against the Indians, means justification of all the savage barbarity used by the merciless brave toward his victim, and this is hardly in consonance with our idea of the rules of war.

THE Senate still persists in cutting down the extraordinary appropriations of the House for river and harbor improvements. In this they are not preventing the necessary appropriations for our great highways, nor the important barbors of the country, but they insist that the insignificant creeks and bayous of the South and West can well await a more prosperous time for their improvement. Nor are the Senate amendments any interference with the public works already begun, but the House has introduced such a remarkable list of unimportant streams for national appropriations, that one starts in wonder at it, when we read about the Democratic claim for retrenchment and reform. It looks very much like an enormous grab at the public treasury, and the Senate is invited, but refuses to join in. How would it work if the reform Democracy had full sway?

FREIGHT DISCRIMINATIONS.

The discriminations charged by the oil men against the leading railway lines have been fully laid before the Congressional Committee, and appear to have been clearly established by satisfactory evidence. The grievance charged is no new thing, but is of long standing, and has formed a staple subject of complaint through many years. As long ago as 1867 we remember of committees from our Petroleum Exchange waiting upon the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and protesting against the rate of freight charged Pittsburgh refiners, in the transportation of their oil to the nearest seaboard city, as exorbitant and destructive to the refining interest of this city. The result, as proven by the history of the trade since, has demonstrated that the complainants were right, and that the disasters predicted by them have proven sad realities. Instead of sixty refineries, employing directly and indirectly more than five thouand men, we have in this neghborhood less than twenty, the rest having been driven from the business by freight charges alone. Cleveland in the same time, viz., during the past ten years, has grown to be the great oil refining point, although situated further from the sea than Pittsburgh. That city has always had an advantage over our refiners, in the matter of freights, of fully thirty and sometimes as high as fifty cents on each barrel of oil produced. When it is known that the refiner is well satisfied with a profit of ten to twenty cents per barrel, the extent of this discrimination is made plain. The people naturally ask, why was this the case; why should any railroad pursue a policy that would unmistakably drive business away from it. Many reasons are given, some of which are doubtless true, and some are otherwise, perhaps. Without going into the prolific subject of drawbacks, in which officers of various roads are alleged to be personally interested, and without reproducing here, the statements that sundry and divers railroad officials were stockholders in various fast lines, whose cars were employed in the more northern trade, we will state, that the reason assigned by our roads for the discrimination in oil freights, was that it was a necessity imposed upon them in order to control what to them was a more profitable trade, viz.: grain and cattle, and also we will state the further alleged reason that the northern roads would not be controlled by their own agreements made with our roads. If there be any substance in this latter allegation, the course pursuing in the Congressional treatment of the subject of freight discrimination, will tend to obviate that in the future, by the enactment of a National law governing the roads of all States alike. The matter has now been given into the hands of a sub-committee, who are instructed to prepare a bill "prohibiting inter-State railroad companies and combinations from practicing unjust discriminations in their charges or regulations for carrying freights." We are informed also that a majority of the full committee are thoroughly satisfied of the truth of the complaints made by our people, both with reference to the discriminations against oil, and also against other kinds of freights, and that Congress has the constitutional right to apply the remedy. It is earnestly to be hoped that nothing shall occur to prevent this consummation so long and so fervently prayed for by our people. Should such a law be enacted it will forever prevent the roads of one State from so arranging their freight rates as to compel others to act unjustly, and thus will be removed the only reason ever assigned by the Pennsylvania road for acting unfairly with our oil trade. Should this bill pass, it will forever break up the pernicious system of granting rebates or drawbacks on special contracts, and permit all shippers of each class of goods to fare alike. As an illustration of the extent to which this system has been operated we give the following extract from an article in the New York *Bulletin*. That paper says:

"As an illustration of the unfairness of the alleged rebates to favored parties, attention was called to the alleged fact that one large concern in Cleveland, Ohio, gets rebates amounting in a year to $75,000. This, we are told, is done through a private contract, and it has been a matter of surprise to others engaged in the same business that it could keep fully employed during the hard times, when they were compelled to shut down and discharge their numerous employes. We cite this as but one of a multitude of cases which the oil producers have adduced to justify their position before the committee. The trunk railroads and the famous Standard Oil Company (at Cleveland, Ohio,) are represented to be substantially one and the same, and the vast power the latter has acquired is the result of a policy which has driven all the weaker concerns, one after another, to the wall. Many of the railroad directors, it is further represented, have a direct personal interest in this all absorbing Oil Company, and as freight charges and freight discriminations are adjusted with a view to advancing its particular interests to the prejudice of all competing interests, producers, shippers and merchants, who are not in the so-called 'ring,' have to carry on business at a ruinous disadvantage."

We are sorry to see the *Bulletin*, however, in the face of these alleged facts, and well knowing the impossibility of rectifying them, either by resort to State Legislatures or the courts, rather throwing the weight of its influence against the propriety of Congress taking hold of the subject. After admitting that Congress has unquestionably the right to "regulate commerce," in the language of the Constitution, it deprecates, indirectly, the necessity for the exercise of their power in this direction. What is Congress for, unless to see full protection to life and *property* guaranteed to every citizen. We admit that such matters as these, which we have been discussing, were better left with the States and courts; but where these have proven powerless to give the needed help, we ask, in the name of Justice itself, ought not the powers vested with Congress by the Constitution to be exercised on behalf of the rights of the citizen? You may call it "centralization of power," if you please; but the people will excuse its exercise when tyranny asserts itself stronger than the States and the courts of justice, and the rights and property of the citizen are imperilled by a gigantic monopoly, which fears nothing, and can be reached by nothing but the National authority. It is high time, we think, in view of all the allegations made, and which stand undenied, that Congress is appealed to; and, regardless of the bug-bear that it is setting up a dangerous precedent for Congress to interfere with State charters and privileges, Congress ought promptly and thoroughly to interfere for the safety of the citizen and his property. The *Bulletin*, on this subject, says:

As to the constitutional right of Congress to legislate in a matter of this kind, we care to say nothing here. Under the latitudinarian notions which prevail nowadays with reference to the fundamental law, we suppose that body can meddle with almost anything or anybody, upon the assumption of "regulating commerce;" but it is certainly not for the interest of the country that its meddling propensities in this respect should be encouraged on light provocation. The gruagers were full of the same idea, but, making but little headway at Washington, they finally had resort to State Legislatures and State Courts; and, though they have not obtained there all that they wanted, yet such a measure of success has been vouchsafed them as to estop, at least for the present, all further invocations of Congress. What the House finally may do with the oil producers' bill, of course it is impossible to foresee; but, in the interest of all concerned, it is to be hoped that the result will in no event be such as to enlarge the already over-expanded and yet ever expanding area of Government control.

Does the *Bulletin* think the lists of grievances presented by the oil men are "light provocations?" Is it then a trifling matter that work and bread are ruthlessly taken from three or four thousand workmen and their families in one city, and hundreds of thousands of dollars invested in manufacturies rendered valueless? Is it a small matter that the natural product of Pennsylvania should be driven outside of the State by railroad discrimination, and the State and its people be denied all benefit from it? We trust the *Bulletin* and all who entertain its fears, may look at the entire subject, before concluding that it is a trifling matter that Congress is called upon to investigate. Besides the principle involved of giving to each locality the full benefit of its natural position and products, there are millions of dollars of invested capital awaiting the decision of the great question, and we trust Congress will prove able to properly appreciate and satisfactorily determine it.

LOCAL EXPENDITURES AND TAXATION.

We have more than once of late called the attention of our city councils, and others in authority, who have it in their power to increase or decrease the public expense at will, to the urgent necessity of cutting off every source of expenditure that is possible, and reducing the outlay, and consequently in the end taxation now felt to be so great a burden. We cannot press the necessity for this too urgently nor too often. Our city is in a bad way, but not so bad that its condition may not be improved by the action of our officials. It is not yet too late to begin the necessary reduction and lopping off of useless offices in and about Municipal Hall, in almost every branch of the city's service. There are too many men employed there to do the work, and in very many cases, they are receiving better pay than their services ought to command among business men. We do not care to specify what offices could be dispensed with, nor where reductions could very properly be made, as our motives might thereby be misjudged, but there is not a councilman, a fire commissioner, or a member of almost any of our city departments, who does not know that greater economy could be inaugurated in almost every department if the proper persons had the will to start the ball rolling, and the nerve to push it along. The time is coming when it must be done; the expense of running the city in its various departments, and in its every department is too great; no one denies it, and yet no one has made the move toward necessary retrenchment. In business circles the salaries of clerks and salesmen have been cut down in some instances as much as twenty per cent.; among mechanics and working men the same is true, the hardest worked toilers amongst us have already submitted to reductions in the price of their labor, and why should public officials and employes in the city's service complain if the urgent necessity for retrenchment should strike them? There must be a general reduction in the cost of administering the city government sooner or later, and we insist that now is the time to move. If it is delayed until late in the fall, any ordinance looking toward retrenchment may be rendered nugatory for another year; but if started now, there is strong probability that before this year closes it may become a law, and save many thousands to the overburdened taxpayers.

We are aware that this sort of reading is offensive to every public official, but we have no apology to make to them. We would gladly let the subject rest, and permit them quietly to enjoy their present pay, but we feel the urgent necessity for a decrease in the city's expenditures and taxation, and we know no other way to reach this than by advocating a general reduction in salaries, and a prompt lopping off of every useless office. Our taxes are too high and they must be reduced; the only way to bring this about is to economize and spend less money. In order to secure this state of things all must submit to a reduction. We cannot see that either political party, as a party, has aught to do with this question, but we call upon all the members of Councils, and all in authority, irrespective of party, to give this subject earnest thought, with a view of reducing the expenses of the city in the coming year. No party, as a party, can be charged with the extravagance which has marked our past, as members of all parties participated, without protest, in the expensive improvements which have added so much to our municipal debt.

We do not therefore address these words to partisans, but to sworn officers of the city, charged with the proper conduct of the city's affairs, and we urge them to give careful heed to what we say, before the question assumes a more exciting and annoying, if not partisan aspect. We believe that the city to-day is employing one third more men, than are needed to do all the work absolutely necessary to be done; we believe, also, that these men are generally receiving greater salaries and wages than business men would pay for the same service, and we believe that reductions should be at once begun and greater economy practiced.

We could extend this article to an indefinite length, were we inclined to do so, for the purpose of citing many cases within our knowledge, where the city taxation will amount to virtual confiscation of the property within a very few years.

But we think this unnecessary as the facts of which we speak are well known to all our members of Council, and others in authority, in the various departments—fire, school, health, police, and the rest. It is also well known to these persons that further retrenchment is not only an absolute necessity, if we would reduce taxation and save our citizens property from confiscation, but that it is a possibility, needing only some one to take the lead in a proper way. Our councilmen and heads of departments, are all intelligent men, and know what we say here is true, every word of it, although it is not a very pleasant subject to write on, and we trust they will look at the matter in a practical way, and without further delay, begin the work of reducing the expenditures of the city, which is the first step necessary to a general reduction of taxation. The public are expecting this to be done and they ought not to be disappointed. Who will make the move?

"WOMAN'S SPHERE."

A Glance at the Housekeeping Exhibit at the Centennial.

W. D. Howells writing from the Exposition tells us in a chivalrously guarded way, that the special building which was built and is managed by the women for the special purpose of showing what women can do, is the dustiest one on the grounds. It appears that in their eagerness to prove women's capacity for other sorts of work than which our grandmothers belived to be the special business of women, the gentlewomen of the Pavilion have given point to masculine criticism, and set up a monument to prove what their critics have often charged, namely, that the induction of women into other than domestic pursuits involves the degeneration of the art of housekeeping, the art by which the world is made sweet and cleanly and comfortable. Far be it from us to assert that this is true. No man in his senses, who has no monastery or other safe refuge from feminine wrath to fly to, will dare say anything of the kind. We only say that the accumulation of dust in the Woman's Pavilion puts an argument into the hands of those enemies of women who under the soft name of "husbands" insist upon imprisoning helpless women in the brown stone jails of Fifth avenue, under sentence of perpetual hard labor in the superintendence of servants and the presidency of tea-tables. Let us not be supposed to side with the tyrants; let no wearer of feminine attire imagine for a moment that we are insensible to the cry of the suppressed slaves whose lives are made a mockery by the necessity of shopping; whose hard fate it is to do daily battle with dust; whose brains are racked to discover the exact shade of damask which will best supplement the colors of the carpet. We know how hard their lot is, deprived as they are of the privilege and pleasure of attending primary meetings, and serving on juries, and doing other pleasant and picturesque things; but we cannot help thinking that their cause would have been served by making their special building at the Centennial Exhibition a model of purity and neatness.

The truth is that men are not so much afraid of women's competition in business as to the loss of women for home. There is no more pitiable spectacle of abject helplessness than that which is furnished by a man in the presence of dust or disorder with no woman to call upon for succor. A man with a broom can set all the dust in a house to dancing in the air, but do what he will he is helpless to remove it. The natural history and personal predilections of the fly baffle him. If he sits in any room for half an hour the chairs and tables and articles of ornament get themselves into utter disorder, with no apparent reason except that he is present, and there could be no worse absurdity than his attempts to put things to rights. His sole notion of order is a pile, and for some inscrutable reason the piling of household articles upon each other fails utterly to give pleasant effect to the appearance of a room. The house, without the touch of a woman's fingers and the discipline of a woman's eye, is a hopeless jumble of preverse furniture, and the women who seek the encouragement of men in their effort to "widen the sphere" of their sex will do well to remember that men have a haunting dread of the loss of woman's taste and skill in households. If they can prove, at an exhibition or elsewhere, that the so-called larger libery they ask for their sex will not in any way impair their skill or abate their zeal in the very high art of making home pleasant and pretty, they will have removed the chief obstacle which lies in their way. It is not good that man should be alone, because he does not know in the least how to make himself comfortable.

AN HYMENEAL ROMANCE.

The Meeting at a Half Way Station and its Result.

The St. Louis *Republican* is responsible for this narrative: On Friday last, a lovely young lady of a decidedly blonde type arrived in this city, and taking a carriage to the Lindell, registered herself as Miss Ida Hermance, of San Francisco. She brought with her an elegant trousseau, done up in an alarming array of Saratogas. She seemed in excellent spirits, but in a constant state of expectation, her anxiety seeming to grow as time passed. Yesterday morning a train from the East brought to the city a strikingly handsome young man, evidently well provided with this world's goods, who also lost no time in reaching the Lindell. He registered himself as Mr. E. A. Crippin, of Philadelphia. A few inquiries satisfied him that Miss Hermance was accessible, and proceeding to one of the parlors, he sent up his card. The promptness with which the little blonde beauty responded was simply amazing, and what happened when these two, hailing as they respectively did from the two oceans, met, is nobody's business. That they were supremely happy, none who caught a glimpse of that little paradise would dare deny. In the afternoon a carriage drew up at the ladies' entrance, and the young lady, more beautiful than ever, in a most elegant lavender silk and a lavish adornment of jewelry and diamonds, entered it as happy as a bird. She was joined by the gentleman, who was also arrayed in perfect taste. They were driven to the residence of Dr. Schuyler, and in the most quiet manner were wedded. They were assigned the bridal apartments at the Lindell, and the next morning started for Philadelphia, via. the Toledo, Wabash and Western road. The explanation is simple. Miss Hermance is the daughter of a very wealthy widow lady of San Francisco, and Mr. Crippin is the member of a large Cincinnati business firm, with his headquarters in Philadelphia. Three years ago they were betrothed, and since that time they have not seen each other.

Shelley's First-born Child.

The death of Mrs. E. T. Esdaile should not pass without record in a literary journal. This lady was Ianthe Eliza Shelley, the first-born of all Shelley's children. She died on June 16th, at Clifton, being just sixty-three years of age. The poet had six children altogether; Ianthe and Charles by his first wife, Harriet Westbrook; William, Clara, Percy (the present baronet), and an infant who died very early, by his second wife, Mary Goodwin. Save the eldest and the youngest, Ianthe and Percy, none of them reached adolescence; and now Percy alone remains. The Shelley family have hitherto professed reticence with regard to some passages in Shelley's life—the time for a full disclosure was "not yet come;" perhaps, as the representatives of his race diminish in number, the time approaches. But no right-feeling person could urge unseemly haste, distasteful to survivors. Ianthe was, of course, one of the two children of his first marriage, taken away from Shelley's custody in 1816 by decree of the Court of Chancery; she was then four years of age, was educated under the superintendence of a clergyman of the Church of England, and grew to womanhood, and even to advanced age, we believe, in almost total ignorance of her father's doings, personal and poetical. While the civilized world has become, as it were, a chamber irradiated by Shelley's sun-like genius, the one darkest corner of it to which no beam reached was occupied by his daughter.

A Plucky Passenger.

During the great storm in Ohio a train of cars ran into a tunnel near North Bend, in which the water was so deep that it put out the fire in the locomotive, and over a hundred passengers were imprisoned. Another train would be due in an hour, and it was necessary that somebody must get out of the tunnel and reach a neighboring signal to prevent a terrible disaster. This the morning a train from the East brought to the city a strikingly handsome young man, evidently well provided with this world's goods, who also lost no time in reaching the Lindell. He registered himself as Mr. E. A. Crippin, of Philadelphia. A few inquiries satisfied him that Miss Hermance was accessible, and proceeding to one of the parlors, he sent up his card. The promptness with which the little blonde beauty responded was simply amazing, and what happened when these two, hailing as they respectively did from the two oceans, met, is nobody's business. That they were supremely happy, none who caught a glimpse of that little paradise would dare deny. In the afternoon a carriage drew up at the ladies' entrance, and the young lady, more beautiful than ever, in a most elegant lavender silk and a lavish adornment of jewelry and diamonds, entered it as happy as a bird. She was joined by the gentleman, who was also arrayed in perfect taste. They were driven to the residence of Dr. Schuyler, and in the most quiet manner were wedded. They were assigned the bridal apartments at the Lindell, and the next morning started for Philadelphia, via. the Toledo, Wabash and Western road. The explanation is simple. Miss Hermance is the daughter of a very wealthy widow lady of San Francisco, and Mr. Crippin is the member of a large Cincinnati business firm, with his headquarters in Philadelphia. Three years ago they were betrothed, and since that time they have not seen each other.

John Henry Floored.

John Henry, reading to his wife from a newspaper: "'There is not a single woman in the House of Correction.' There, you see, don't you, what wicked creatures wives are?' Every woman in that jail is married.'" "It is 'curious,'" said she; "but don't you think, John, dear, that some of them go there for relief?"

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. G. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

Centennial Visitors,
FROM
ALL NATIONS,
Universally use B. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap.

Rubini's Peril.

Rubini was the hero of a nearly tragical adventure at Palermo. On his arrival he waited on a lady of high rank, to whom he had letters of introduction, and who received him with the kindness and distinction due to his genius and agreeable manners. In the evening, when he appeared on the stage, he made a respectful inclination to his fair patroness, who was in her box—an act which, though dictated simply by respect and gratitude, roused the vindictive jealousy of a Sicilian husband. On quitting the theatre the presumptuous singer found himself suddenly in the hands of a couple of bravos, who seized his arms, muffled his head in a cloak, and began to drag him toward the beach, intending—according to the custom in such cases—to stab him, and get rid of his body by throwing it into the sea. The unfortunate tenor gave himself up for lost; he could not call out, and, if he had, such outcries would have attracted little notice. Luckily for him, however, he was recognized by one of the bravos. He was a musical amateur, to whom Rubini had sometimes given orders for the opera. He could not hurt his favorite artiste; and instead of using his stiletto, he told Rubini the risk he had ran, set him at liberty, and advised him to leave Sicily as fast as possible—advice which was promptly followed.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEDDELL'S PICNIC GROVE, AT Hulton Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad.
This Grove is beautifully situated, secluded cool, and shady, covering five (5) acres, having a frontage of six hundred (600) feet on the railroad, and a strong running spring of pure cold water in the centre, and only one hundred (100) yards from the Station.
Trains arrive and depart nearly ever hour and special trains stop in front of the Grove when parties desire it.
The platform is one of the largest and most complete of any ever erected in this country, and the buildings are now undergoing extensive improvements. Will be rented at reasonable prices by applying to ROBERT P. WEDDELL, No. 134 Water street, or JOSEPH ZIMMERMAN, corner Tenth and Liberty streets, under Rush House.

SECOND EXPOSITION
OF THE
Tradesmen's
INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Will Open August 16th, and Close September 23d, 1876.

New Floral Hall, and Grand Art and Floral Display.

Agricultural Productions received this year. Send for Premium List. Applications for space now received.
Office, No. 198 Penn Avenue.
g64-d48

TIVOLI GARDEN!
The Fashionable Resort.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING,
92 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
WESLEY COULTER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
No. 236 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh.
All orders by mail promptly attended to.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Spring and Summer Wear.
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

NOTICE—WE HAVE IN STOCK THE largest assortment of Fruit Jars, Jelly Tumblers and Preserve Jars to be found in the city. Also 28,000 lbs of Sealing Wax to arrive on Tuesday, July 11th, all of which we are prepared to offer to the trade at hard pan prices. Would suggest that now is the time to send on your orders, as prices owing to the rapidly increasing demand must necessarily advance. Very Respectfully,
J. P. S. TUTH, SON & CO.,
189 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

SINNOTT'S
WOODEN TANK FACTORY.
I am prepared to furnish Oil, Water and Liquor Tanks of all sizes and shapes, at short notice. Orders by mail promptly filled.
PIERCE SINNOTT,
Nos. 115 and 117 Buena Vis a street,
g88 Allegheny City, Pa.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 287 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

GRAY'S ROOF PAINT
STOP ALL LEAKS
IN
OLD SHINGLE, TIN, FELT OR CANVAS ROOFS,
84 Diamond Street.

Old Pittsburgh Hedge Farm NURSERY.
Have on Hand and For Sale
Apple, Pear, Peach and Cherry Trees, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Vining Plants, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberry Plants, Rhubarb, Asparagus, &c., &c. Greenhouse and Bedding-out Plants.
Greenhouses and Nursery situated on Wilkins avenue, opposite 22d Ward Whaly Side Church about 10 minutes' walk from Fifth avenue.
WM. & JAS. MURDOCH'S SEED STORE,
114 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Old Monongahela and Pure Rye
WHISKIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 127 Liberty St.,
oot of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Enameled
WROUGHT IRON PIPE
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, SOIL PIPE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.
Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

MILLER, FORSE & CO.,
Late Miller & Richetson,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.
211 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

SLATE ROOFING.
AIKEN & CO.,
Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite Grain Elevator,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

ABDIEL McCLURE & CO.'S
BROOM FACTORY
AND
Paper Warehouse,
NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,
309 Liberty St., Head of Smithfield St.

LACE CURTAINS,
Finest Assortment in the City.
CORNICES, LAMBREQUINS,
WINDOW SHADES,
MATTRESSES,
Spring Beds and Bedding.
Holtzman & Wiederhold,
64 WOOD STREET.

CEMENT—100 BBLS. CHOICE PORTLAND Cement. For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
June 8, 1876. 116 Water street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876. ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS. 1876.

SATURDAY, JULY 15.

Stock Just as Complete and Attractive as Ever!

WITH LOWEST PRICES ON EVERY ARTICLE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT, AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

DRESS GOODS.
We respectfully invite attention to our Dress Goods department, which is never allowed to run down at any season of the year, and will now be found just as attractive as ever, and prices lower nowhere in the United States.
New Fresh Goods on every counter.
New lines of Black Alpacas and Mohairs, every grade.
Black Wool, All-wool and Silk Warp Cashmeres.
Black Thibet and Tamise Cloths, Crape Cloths and Bombazines.

NEW COLORS.
Newest Shades in Colored Alpacas, all grades.
Newest Shades in Colored Poplins, all widths.
Newest Shades in colored Mohairs.
Latest Styles in Summer Plaids at all prices.
Latest Styles in Summer Striped Goods.
Latest Styles and Shades in Brocaded Goods.

FOR SUMMER.
Plain Black Hernanis and Grenadines.
Elegant line in Checked Grenadines, in newest and latest cloth shades.
Plain and Brocaded Pongees and Mohairs.
Plain and Plaid Cashmeres.
Handsome patterns in Plaid Delieges.

BLACK SILKS.
Extra good bargains in our lines of Black Silks in every grade and quality. Colored Silks, all grades and new shades only. Fancy and Mourning Silks, and elegant cloth shades in Brocaded Silks.
All shades and lowest to finest grades in Linen and Grass Cloths, Batiste Cloths, Plain Lawns, Cambrics, &c.

LIGHT GOODS.
Fancy Fringed and bordered Lawns and Chintzes. Plaid Chintzes in Navy Blue and Brown, with plain shades to match.
The very best possible value in Cassimeres, Cloths and Jeans for Men's and Boys' wear.
Special inducements for this month.

MADE-UP SUITS.
Extra inducements in Ladies' and Misses' Suits, in latest and most fashionable styles. Ladies' and Misses' Plain, Braided and Embroidered Linen Suits and Overdresses, Hernani Suits, Grenadine Suits, White Suits, &c., at much less than usual prices.

NOW OPEN,
And always on hand and being made up, a choice line of Black and Colored Alpaca Suits, Black and Colored Silk Suits, Black and Colored Cashmere Suits, at very lowest prices.
Suits made to order, and Wedding outfits a specialty.

NEW SHAWLS.
Plaid and Striped Fancy Shawls, plain and bordered Black Thibet Shawls, Cashmere and Broche Shawls at lowest prices.

UNDERWEAR.
Ladies' Gauze and Thin Summer Underwear, also for Misses and Children.
A large variety of styles in Ladies' and Misses' Muslin Underwear, at our usual lowest prices.
Ladies' and Misses' Plain and Fancy Skirts, in great variety.

WAISTS.
Ladies', Misses' and Boys' Waists, plain and fancy, and a full and complete stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Furnishing Goods.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
As usual our prices will be found the very lowest always for Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers.

CLOTHING.
Ready-made Clothing for Gents Youths and Boys. Stock full, complete and attractive.

WHITE GOODS.
Special bargains in a large and choice assortment of White Goods, Piques, Jaconets, Cambries, Nainsooks, Swisses, Tarletanes, &c., at much less than usual prices.

LINENS.
And extra good bargains in Loom Linens, Table Damasks, Butchers', Family and Irish Linens, Linen and Twilled Sheeting.

MUSLINS.
8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Bleached and Brown Sheetings at much less than former prices.
Pillowcase Muslins, all widths. Choice Shirtings, Shirting Checks, Furniture and Bed Checks.

LAP-RUGS.
Canvas, Duck and Striped Awnings.
Lap Rug Linens, new patterns.
New styles Linen Lap Rugs.

CALICOS.
Very best makes of Calicos at 4½, 5 and 6½c.

TOWELINGS.
Special good bargains in Towels and Towelings, Table Napkins, &c., and White Spreads and Quilts.

TRUNKS, ETC.
Ladies' and Gents' Trunks, all sizes and makes, at lowest prices. Valises, Satchels, Traveling Bags, &c.

NETTING.
Mosquito Nettings, all colors, Canopies, &c. Bargains of the day on everything.

NEW SHIRTS.
We are making a specialty of the "Progress Shirt," with White and Colored Shirt, or two different styles of Colored Shirts combined in one at only
ONE DOLLAR,
an extra good bargain.
Special bargains in Unlaundried Shirts in two numbers,
AT 75 CENTS,
a perfect fitting, well made shirt, finished well in every particular, 1300 Linen Front 3 ply and Cuffs, a good bargain.
AT $1 00,
an extra fine Unlaundried Shirt, made of and guaranteed "Wamsutta" Muslin, extra fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs, both 3 ply, made in the best possible manner, a special bargain.

EDGINGS, ETC.
Extra inducements in a beautiful assortment of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, from 5 to 50c, fully 25 to 33⅓ per cent. less than former prices.

PARASOLS.
Extra good bargains in Parasols and Sun Umbrellas from 20c to $6, in many instances worth from 50c to $1 each more.

RIBBONS.
A choice line of Sash Ribbons from 12½c upward.

STRAW HATS.
Ladies' and Misses' Straw Hats, from 12½c upward. Misses' Leghorn Hats at 25c, and latest shapes in New Hats.
Special bargains in every Department.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES. May be seen in operation on our Second Floor.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED GLOVE-FITTING BAZAR PAPER PATTERNS—RECEIVED NEW EVERY WEEK.
ASHWORTH AND CLARK'S O. N. T. SPOOL COTTON, BLACK AND WHITE, ONLY 5 CENTS PER SPOOL.

Summer Reductions
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
RETAIL,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.
NOW MADE.
Attention is directed to the following:
LADIES' AND MISSES'
STRAW HATS AND BONNETS,
Latest shapes, at 25, 50, 75c and $1.
SMALL BOYS' STRAW HATS,
At 25, 50, 75c and $1.
Tarlatan Trimmed Sun Hats.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS
Closing out at 25, 50, 75 and $1 per Spray.
100 PIECES
COLORED SASH RIBBONS,
At 25c per yard.
Narrow Trimming Ribbons,
From No. 3 to No. 12—never so low before.
Llama Lace Sacques and Points
AT HALF PRICE.
Parasols & Sun Umbrellas
BELOW COST.
BARGAIN

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRAZER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 5 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and Proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, July 17, 1876.

The National bank statements, published on Saturday, formed the staple of interest in banking circles. Altogether they make a good showing, and exhibit a condition of healthy progress. While business is sluggish, a certain amount is done every day in a safe way, and until the fall business opens up not much activity need be looked for. It is always a fair indication of general trade and prosperity to find an active money market, while the reverse is also true.

—The House has adopted by the decisive vote of 128 in the affirmative to 76 in the negative, the report of the Conference Committee on the Silver bill. As there is little doubt that the Senate will agree to the same report, this bill for the relief of the present small-change famine is likely to become a law within a few days. The bill provides for the coinage of such subsidiary silver coin as may at any time be in the Treasury in the same manner as other currency is issued, instead of requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to wait, unless fractional currency is presented to be redeemed. It also authorizes the use of $20,000,000 of any money in the Treasury for the purpose of silver bullion, which is to be coined into fractional parts of a dollar, and issued at its nominal value, thus giving the Government a profit equal to the difference between the seigniorage and the actual cost of coining. The total amount of subsidiary coin to be issued, including the $10,000,000 already authorized by law, is limited to $50,000,000. No change is made in the law respecting the legal tender qualities of the subsidiary coin.

One of the most revolutionary of the propositions made in debate was that advanced by Judge Kelley, who advocated paying the interest on the United States bonds held in Germany in silver dollars, instead of in gold, and in this way, as he said, forcing Germany, which is attempting to drive out its silver currency, to remonetize and retain it.

Gen. Garfield called attention to this proposition, and predicted that if such a policy should be adopted it would result in probably a crisis in this country more severe than any it has ever experienced. Any proposition to pay the interest on our foreign debt in currency which now stands at 20 per cent. discount would result in the return to this country of our bonds which are now held abroad in such great quantities as to produce the most widespread financial ruin.

In the efforts to depreciate silver, the English financiers have inflicted a loss on the vice-regal government of India of $10,500,000 on drafts sold by the Indian Council to meet the Indian government's English indebtedness; and it is added by the London *Echo* that the depreciation in the value of silver has occasioned a feeling little short of consternation throughout England and among the English producers for the Indian market. The worst part of all this is that there was no earthly necessity for it. All the trouble has happened since the demonetization of silver was resolved on was clearly presented by the whole body of the French financiers in advance of that event. They said it was a scheme to add to the value of all debts payable in gold, and so it has proven. But the trouble is beginning to come home to England herself, as the above statements indicate.

Evidently we have but to consult our own interests exclusively if we want to have a sound national currency. It is absurd to say that the silver is so much depreciated in Europe none is sent back to us. On the contrary, the exportation from New York to Liverpool still continues. These people in Europe are thus helping themselves at our expense. The more we get silver into circulation and consume it here the steadier must be the American demand for it, and the less will our market be inclined to respond to the depreciation in Europe. We are, it is true, only at the beginning of our national programme; but if we succeed in what we have now in hand all the rest will be found easy. For what we are now at will demonstrate our independent financial power and give us a prestige for all subsequent enterprises. The first step is to make silver coin abundant and universal. The second is to so increase our merchandise exports as to stop the exportation of gold and silver.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Modern Life Insurance and Improvement Trust Company to John Sneckert, July 17, 1876; ot on Wilson avenue, O'Hara township..... $400
John Fewart to Wm. Cleary, July 3, 1876; 17 perches in Penn township..... 150
Wm. T. Febm to Jeanett Willison, March 31, 1876; house lot in Perrysville..... 2,000
Martin Haller to M. Semple, July 5, 1876; lot 10 Reineman's plan, Reserve township..... $3,300
M. Hendle to Louisa Haller, July 5, 1876, above lot..... 1
Thomas Mellon to Nancy Coon, July 8, 1876; lots 98 and 99 Mellon's plan, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh..... 1,350
Dan. White to W. S. McCormick, December 1, 1875; lot on Picnic street, Twenty-seventh ward, Pittsburgh..... 120
R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to the Real Estate Savings Bank, April 5, 1876; interest of A. Monro to lot on Chauncy street, Sixth ward, Allegheny..... 2,000
Same to Charles Arbuthnott; April 5, 1875; interest of Thomas J. Keenan to 1 acre in Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh..... 50
W. S. Thompson to W. Vankirk, June 17, 1876; lot on Hopkins street, Fourteenth ward..... 250
L. Delp to Jacob Delp, July 14, 1876; 3 lots in Kilbuck township..... 1
R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to Leonora Delp, February 9, 1876; interest of John D. Kennedy and Sylvester Delp to lot in Kilbuck township..... 1
L. Delp to S. Delp, July 13, 1876; 3 acres in Kilbuck township..... $9,000
Philip Croft to W. Clowes, December 7, 1841; 19 acres in Indiana township..... 1,700
J. McGurk et al. to S. T. McCreery, January 28, 1876; lot on Idlewild street, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh..... 600
Same to S. M. Work, January 28, 1876; lot on above street..... 600
Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	111¾	5-20's 1868-coupons	121¾
U. S.'s 1881, coup	119¾	10-40's	117¾
" 1865	116	Currency 6's	125¼
" 1865 new	117¾	New 5 per cents	116¼
5-20's 1867	119¾	10-40's coupons	116¾

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	116¾	Phila. & Mississippi	16¾
Erie	14¾	Union Pacific	60¾
L. S.	92	Toledo & Wabash	28
C., C. & I. C.	90	Wabash	29½
St. Paul	40¾	Adams Express	110¾
Do. Pref	71¾	American Express	58¾
Michigan Southern	85¾	U. S. Express	74¾
Do. Central	48	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	85
Northwestern Com.	42¾	Quicksilver	15
Do. Pref	65¾	Fort Wayne	127¾
Rock Island	108¾	Hannibal & St. Jo.	14¾
Olive. & Pitts	24	Panama	136½
Pacific Mail	33¾	Iron Mountain	97
Western Union Tel.	71¾		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. (R) ..... 62¾ Cen. Trans. (R) 45
Reading (R) ..... 44½ Empire Co. (R) 59
U. Cos. of N. J. (R) 109½ N. Y. & N. H. (R) 169¾
Cam. & Amb. (R) ..... 98 P. C. & St. L. 7's (A) 87¾
Lehigh Valley (R) 57¾ N. Pacific bonds (R)

NEW YORK, July 15, 1876.

Money closed easy at 2@2½; prime mercantile paper: none quoted. The customs receipts were $174,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $260,000. The clearings were $24,000,000. Sterling 488½@491¼. Gold was steady throughout the day at 111⅞@112, closing at the latter figure.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, decrease	$2,692,200
Specie, decrease	1,210,700
Legal tenders, decrease	1,296,300
Deposits, increase	463,400
Circulation, decrease	121,700
Reserve, increase	30,050

Government bonds closed strong. Railway mortgages were firm. State bonds were quiet and nominal. The stock market opened heavy and lower, with a decline ranging from ¼ to 2¾, the latter in Michigan Central, owing to the announcement of a decrease of earnings of $17,000 in the first week in July and a pressure of sales. The weakness of Michigan Central affected Lake Shore, and large blocks of this stock were pressed on the market at intervals, causing a decline from 55¾ to 54¾. The changes outside of these two stocks were only 1-8 to ¼ per cent. Western Union started off firm, and sold up to 71¾ on the payment of a dividend, but subsequently became weak and declined to 70¾. After the second call the general market was weak, but later there was a recovery of ¼ per cent. for Michigan Central, Lake Shore and Western Union. Just previous to the close stocks became firmer, and prices recovered 1-8 to ¼ per cent. The greatest improvement was in St. Paul preferred, Michigan Central and Western Union. The market closed dull and lower, except Erie, which showed a better feeling. The transactions aggregated 76,860 shares, of which 6,200 were Western Union, 3,300 St. Paul, 4,800 Erie, 29,500 Lake Shore, and 16,700 Michigan Central.

*Government*s.—United States Coupons 1881, 119¾; 5-20s '65, 116; do. new, 117¾; do. '67, 119¾; do. '68, 121; 10-40s, 117¾; do. coupons, 118¼; new 5s, 117¾; currency 6s, 125¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 46¾; do. new, 46¾; Virginia new, 28; do. old, 28; Missouri 6s, 105.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 71¾; Quicksilver, 12½; do. preferred, 15½; Pacific Mail, 33¾; Mariposa, 7½; do. preferred, 8½; Adams Express, 109; Fargo Express, 84; American Express, 58½; United States Express, 74½; New York Central, 108; Erie, 14½; do. preferred, 20; Harlem, 130½; do. preferred 133; Michigan Central, 47½; Panama, 35; Union Pacific, 60½; Lake Shore, 55½; Illinois Central, 92; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 94½; North Western common, 42½; do. preferred, 66½; C., C., C. & I., 43; New Jersey Central, 72½; Rock Island, 108½; St. Paul, 40½; do. preferred, 71½; Toledo & Wabash, 2½; do. preferred, 3; Fort Wayne, 103½; Terre Haute, 103½; do. preferred, 113; Chicago & Alton, 101; do. preferred, 108½; Ohio & Mississippi, 16½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 101½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 18½; Missouri Pacific, 6½; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2½; Indiana Central, 3½; Burlington & Quincy, 116; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 14½; Central Pacific bonds, 106½; Union Pacific bonds, 102½; Union Pacific land grant, 102½; do. Sinking Fund 93.

LONDON, July 15.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £170,000. Consols: 95 9-16; 5-20s '65, 106; do. of '67, 108¾; 10-40s, 108¼; new 5s, 106¾; New York Central, 97¾; Erie, 13¾; preferred, 19.

PARIS, July 15.—Rentes 104f. 27½c.

FRANKFORT, July 15.—United States new 5s 102¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, July 15, 1876.

The general situation in business circles has not varied much for some days; there is a fair degree of activity in some departments of trade, but as a rule it is dull, as it nearly always is this month. There is nothing new to report, however, another adverse influence being the interference of yesterday's advices from the refineries. Grain, Flour, and Provisions are devoid of anything new or important, and the same is true of produce.

APPLES—Coming in freely and the market is well supplied. Sales in a regular way at $1.50@2.00 ₱ bbl, according to quality and condition.

BEANS—Very dull; navies quoted nominally at 90c@$1 per bu.

BERRIES—Sales of Raspberries and Blackberries 10@12c ₱ quart, as to quality and condition. Whortleberries, $1.25@1.50 ₱ pail.

BUTTER—Sales of prime to choice solid packed, in firkins and tubs at 15@17c, and there is very little call for any other kind.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory quoted at 8c to the trade, and 9c in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—There is little or nothing doing in either domestic or foreign dried fruits, and in the absence of sales prices are entirely nominal.

EGGS—The market continues dull, and in consequence of the hot weather, holders are anxious to realize; quotable at 14@15c for fresh packed.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. We quote: Spring Wheat flours, $6@6.50, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6.50@7; ambers, 7.25@7.50; Pennsylvania and fancy white wheat, $8@8.50. Rye Flour, 4.75@5.

GROCERIES—The market for Sugars continues strong, and, as will be seen, we have advanced our quotations ¼c ₱ lb. It was very generally expected that prices would rule higher, as they nearly always do during the fruit season, but the advance has exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine buil. Coffee continues quiet and unchanged—the feeling is not as strong as it was a week ago. Molasses, Syrups, Teas and Rice continue rather dull and easy in price.

RICE.			
Carolina	6¼@7¾	Louisiana	6¼@6¾

SUGARS.			
Cut Loaf	12¾@	Standard H	11¾@
Crushed	12¾@	Standard Ex C	11¾@
Granulated	12 @	Ref Yellow	9¾@10¼
Powdered	12¾@	N. O. new crop	8¾@ 9½
Standard A	11¾@		

SYRUPS.			
Choice	65 @70	Fair	55 @58
Prime	60 @63	Dark	45 @50

MOLASSES.			
N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	60	Demara	50@55

TEAS.			
Young Hyson	35@ 85	Japan	40@55
Gunpowder	40@ 75	Oolong	40@55
Imperial	40@ 75	Souchong	35@75

COFFEES.			
Fancy Rio	27 @	Rio (5 pkgs)	20½
Choice Rio	24@ 25½	Rio (common)	20
Good Rio	22@ 24½	Roasted Java	36
Old Gov Java	32		

GRAIN—Our latest advices from Chicago, at this writing, report all kinds of grain firmer, and there is a stiffer feeling here also, but it is owing mainly to light stocks and diminished receipts. Wheat continues quiet and unchanged; $1.20@1.25 for fair to prime red winter. Some of our mills are stopped making repairs and there is very little call for Wheat just now. The Oat market, as noted in our last report, is firmer and higher, the outside quote at 34@35c on track for fair to good Penna and Ohio. Corn is also in very light supply and held with considerable tenacity at full prices; 55@56c on track, for fair mixed to prime yellow. There is not much call for Ear Corn. Rye is in fair demand—quoted at 75@78.

HAY—Baled is in light stock and firmer with an upward tendency; quoted on track at $14@15 ₱ ton for fair to prime.

MILL FEED—There is rather more inquiry for Bran and prices are better. $12@13; middlings and mixed feed quoted at $22@23.

POTATOES—The supply continues light but there is an easier feeling; and it is not likely that current rates will be maintained long; quotable at $1.25 ₱ bbl. Increased arrivals are looked for from the adjoining country within the next few days.

PROVISIONS—There is nothing particularly new to record; trade continues fairly active, there is a steady demand for winter-cured meats, and while if anything, the market is easier, there has been no recent change in prices.

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb	—	Mess Pork ₱ bbl	$21,50
Do. Canvased	12½	Short Cut	21,50
Shoulders Ex S. C.	—	Lard, prime leaf, tcs	12¼
Do. Canvased	10½	Lard, Ref for sale	13
B'fast Bacon S. C.	—	Do. ——½ bbls	13
Do. Canvased	14½	Do. ——½ bbls	13½
Dried beef Ex S. C.	—	Do. ——kits	14
Do. Canvased	15½	Do. ——pails	14½
Beef Tongues S. C.	—	Do. 5 lb do	14¾
Per doz	@6	Do. 3 lb do	15¼
Bacon Shoulders	9½	Do. 5 lb do	15¾
Short Rib Sides	12¼	Do. 6 lb do	15
Clear Sides	12¾	Ham Sausage	—

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Dull and inactive at 5¾@6c ₱ lb for country rendered, and 8¾@9c for choice city rendered.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, July 15, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week, as well as those of preceding week also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	410 cars.	254 cars.
Hogs	96 "	85 "
Sheep	10 "	43 "
Total	516 "	382 "

CATTLE.

Of the 254 cars reported for the past week, 176 cars were through and 184 cars local, against 202 cars of the former and 52 cars of latter last week. About 100 cars of the through consignments above noted have been delayed by the break in rail communication, but will arrive this afternoon and to-night. Sales for the week, 2,563 head.

There has been little or nothing done since Thursday; the great bulk of the arrivals during the time in question were through consignments, and, in addition, there are rarely ever any buyers in attendance during the latter part of the week. One of the most noticeable features in connection with the market was the largely increased supply, between 134 and 140 cars, but with a large attendance of buyers and an increased demand, nearly everything was sold, but at a reduction in prices of from ½@¾ of a cent ₱ lb. Prime cattle were in light supply and did not recede more than ¼ of a cent, but common grades, of which the offerings mainly consisted, declined ¼@¾ of a cent. Philadelphia buyers bought freely, unusually so; New York buyers also bought more than usual, as did also country dealers and butchers; and notwithstanding the large receipts the offerings there were but few shipped on in first hands.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime to choice Beeves	5,25@5,50
Medium to good Beeves	4,50@5,00
Common to fair Beeves	4,00@4,25
Stockers 700@900 lbs	3,00@3,50
Rough mixed stock	2,50@3,00

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The offerings were the largest this week of the season and the market the worst. With a very light demand for shipment to New York and an oversupply, trade was very unsatisfactory to sellers, and prices between the opening and the close declined from 50 to 60c per cwt; we heard of some sellers from Washington Co., this State, who are reported as having lost one hundred dollars per car. If, as in the case of cattle, there had been an increased demand, it would not have been so bad, but with more than twice the number on sale, ordinarily, and scarcely an average demand, the market could not be other wise than bad. The probability is that there will be a light run this next week, as the heavy decline will very naturally tend to forestall shipments, and if so, we will doubtless have a better market. Several bunches of lambs sold including one from Washington Co., this state, 94 lbs, average good quality, at 5¼, which was regarded as the top of the market; and 4,65@4,75 was the top price for best sheep.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime shallowings	4,50@4,75
Good shallings	4,12½@4,40
Good 75@80 lbs	3,75@4,00
Fair 70@75 lbs	3,50@3,75
Common 70@75 lbs	3,00@3,25
Indianas, according to quality	3,50@4,50
Lambs, 60@0 lbs	4,00@5,25

HOGS.

The receipts during the past two days have been light in consequence of an interruption in communication with the west, caused by recent freshets, and business has been very limited in consequence. This morning the market was almost bare, and there was scarcely enough done to establish rates, and the most of the receipts in the after part of the day were through consignments from Chicago. As might be expected in view of what has been stated, a very light supply, the market is firm and prices as compared with the early part of the week are higher. Philadelphia hogs quotable at 7,18@7,30; and Yorkers at 6,90@7,10.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, July 15, 1876.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

There has been no let down in the market either for the raw article or the product during the past week, and now that all are busy, there is a steady appreciation, and prices are higher now than they have been. If we mistake not, for several years. The "combination" is very generally credited with the advance, and while the "outside" refiners still manifest a hostile front toward the monopoly, as they term it, the feeling is not as strong as it has been, and now that all are busy, there is not near so much complaining. All commend the action of the combination in taking advantage of the situation and forcing up prices, which had been entirely to low for several years, and there is no reason to doubt but there will be just as much taken both for export and home consumption at the advance. Stocks in the leading foreign markets are said to be but little over one-half what they were at the corresponding time last year, and the consumption is steadily increasing both at home and abroad. The refining interest is in better shape now here in Pittsburgh than it has been for several years; with the exception of a few small works, bankrupt, run down or badly located, all our refineries are in operation, many of them working up to their full capacity, and some of those, which for reasons above stated, are idle, will be started up within the next few days. The raw article is also higher in sympathy with the product, and operators are, as might be expected, considerably elated in consequence. Many of those who have been holding on speculation for several years can now close out with a whole skin, and others at a fair margin for profit. The general situation, however, is very unfavorable for short sellers, and unless there is an easing up some of them will be forced to the wall.

CRUDE.

The market, for some cause or other, was reported dull weaker, and prices as compared with yesterday, were a little lower; United, $2.33¾ and $2.42½ for immediate shipment.

REFINED.

Was quiet to-day, but firm; following rates were bid; New York, 17c; Philadelphia delivery, 16½c; Baltimore, 16¾c; on cars here, 12¾.

OIL BARRELS.

Firm and higher; sales were reported to-day at $1.25 for countries and $1.40@1.45 for city make.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts crude by rail for the week 59,222 bbls; by rail and Conduit pipe line from January 1st to date, 838,977 bbls, against 587,494 bbls same time last year. Shipments of refined eastward for the week, 30,734 bbls; January 1st to date, 432,649 bbls; same time last year, 311,076 bbls. Shipments to Richmond to date, 71,800 bbls, making a total of 504,160 bbls to all points.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. Bushnell	Standard o w	3,228
J. Bushnell	Vesta o w	1,614
J. Bushnell	Crystal o w	1,625
J. Bushnell	Liberty o w	900
J. Bushnell	Bly o w	704
J. Bushnell	Eagle o w	624
J. Bushnell	Iron City o w	480
J. Busenell	Brilliant o w	479
S. Craig	Petrolite o w	80
S. Craig	Brilliant o w	40
G. M. Robinson	Vautine o w	159
Total		10,469

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Brilliant O W	Warden, F. & Co., Bait	888
Crystal Oil Co	Warden F. & Co	487
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co	243
Total		1,487

THE WOOL TRADE.

New York.

The market for domestic wools is steady for really desirable stock, and has at times during the week shown a fair degree of animation, but there is no decided buoyancy, and an absence of quick, healthy and stimulating business. Indeed, the majority of the trade are adverse to any great amount of upiuls tendencies at present, and are decidedly deprecate speculation, as there is by no means sufficient solid confidence to carry through manipulation, and it is naturally feared that a reaction would place the market in a worse condition than ever. Manufacturers and dealers want supplies, and are generally willing to admit that the prices now ruling cannot be considered as high, and are quite as fear about investing until they can see their way clear upon the consumption, and past experience has taught the lesson that all is not gain that supplies simply because they appear cheap. The new clips as they come forward show fair quality, but as a rule heavy and perceptibly shrunk, the choice old lots and to spring California. Indeed, the latter has been a decided favorite, and the sales foot up larger than for some time past, manufacturers finding the assortment attractive and owners of the stock still willing to meet them on the basis of former figures. The large auction sale of flannels announced to take place shortly attracts some interest among the wool dealers, and the hope is that the result will prove as beneficial as did that on the sale of overcoatings a short time ago. We hear to-day that the offerings of fleeces this fall are expected to be taken up by Eastern buyers, and that 2@3½c covered about the general rates obtained, and this, in connection with some concessions to clothiers by interested parties, has caused the withdrawal of the best remaining parcels.

Sales during the week of 20,000 lbs Pennsylvania fleeces at 30c; 15,000 lbs Western do at 45,000 lbs X and XX do, 6,000 lbs fine Ohio, 5,000 lbs X do at 36c, 2,500 lbs fine washed, 3 bags sfine clothing, 3 bags black lambs' pulled, 200 bags super pulled, 325 bags super lambs', 14 bags assorted, 100 bales merino pulls, on private terms; 10,000 lbs Texas 19@20c; 8,000 lbs do, 21½c; 45,000 lbs do, 14½ @16c; 25,000 lbs Oregon, 21½c; 35,000 lbs do, 25,000 lbs do, and 500 bales Donskoi on private terms. The New York house has bought some 200,000 lbs spring California in the Boston market within the week.—*Bulletin.*

(By Telegraph.)

BOSTON, July 15.—The transactions in wool have been the largest for a long time, comprising upwards of three million pounds. New wool comes forward much the best in the West, the receipts showing a large fa ling off as compared with the two previous years. The large transactions have not thus far called any increased firmness to the market, the prices remaining the same as last week. Sales of fleeces have been quite large, comprising 897,700 pounds, including washed, unwashed and unmerchantable, most of this new wool.

Boston.

The wool market has again reported an active week, the sales footing nearly three times the aggregate of a week ago. This is simply a continuation of the business last noted, and, as the sales to-day include full accounts in almost all styles, the inference is that the mills intend at once commencing operations. It would seem that the large manufacturers have come in with some considerable confidence, while they talk as though they considered the rise not yet at about where it would stand for a month, and they take advantage of this prospective steadiness to make their position out of the vast wools which are arriving so freely.

As a rule the dealers are free sellers at the market prices, and in fact have been anxious to be in a disposition to speculate. To a good buyer, one of unmistakable credit, they are ready to trade, but for all that, seem steady in their prices. There is in this a difference from the manoeuvres of a year ago. Then prices ranged to a good deal according to credits, now the business proceeds upon a cash to as good as cash trades. The effort to introduce four months and no interest into the business has failed through.

The business, it will be seen, ranges liberally into both California and fleeces. The quotations on the former do not run to quite such extremes as a week ago, for the reason that the fine wool has all been sold, and exactly similar styles to those of early August first have been sold at the same price.

A Vermont dispatch in one of the dailies states that manufacturers are buying the best lots of wool in that State for 25 cents per pound, the lowest point reached since the war.

Receipts for the week amount to 2,450 bales domestic and no bales foreign.

Sales for the week foot up 3,250,000 pounds domestic.

There have been the following sales of fleece wools: 109,000 lbs. one p. t.; 17,000 lbs. XX Ohio at 34@35c; 26,000 lbs. do. at 36c; 25,000 lbs. X and XX do. at 35@37½c; 1,500 lbs. X and above at 33½c; 7,000 lbs. do. at 35c; 75,000 lbs. Wis. and Ohio at 32½@34c; 3,000 lbs. do. 1,000 lbs. do. 1,000 lbs. and X do. at 34c; 23,000 lbs. XX Penn. at 35½c; 25,000 lbs. do. at 37c; 10,000 lbs. medium and coarse do. at 39c; 6,000 lbs. medium and fine delaine do. 5 bls X Mich. at 31½c; 112,000 lbs. do. on p. t.; 20,000 lbs. Georgia at 27c.

In combing and delaine, sales of 11,000 lbs combing at 42c; 3,000 lbs combing pulled at 43c; 400 lbs do at 40c; 22,000 lbs combing and delaine at 40c; 130,000 lbs fine delaine at 37@37½c; 40,000 lbs delaine on p. t.; 8,000 lbs combing unwashed at 33½c.

In washed and unwashed, sales of 1,200 lbs fine unwashed X at 32c; 4,000 lbs unwashed at 32c; 20,000 lbs do at 24c; 7,000 lbs do at 22c; 35,000 lbs do at 20c; 20,000 lbs Michigan do at 22c; 5,000 lbs do at 22½c; 16,000 lbs medium unwashed at 22c; 10,000 lbs unmerchantable Penn. at 26c; 20,000 lbs do at 27c; 55,000 lbs do at 24@25c.—*Bulletin.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 15, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled, and closing lower; No. 2 spring 93¾@94¼c spot; 96@96¾c August; 97@ 97¾c September; No. 3 86@88c; rejected 85@85½c. Corn firm; No. 2 45¾c spot; August 46¾c. Oats quiet at 27¾c. Rye quiet at 62c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork unsettled, but generally lower; $10.50 spot; $10.75 September. Lard dull and lower; $11.10 spot; $11.20 September. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Flour: grades liable to injury by heat still pressed for sale; receipts, 9,660 bbls; No. 2, $2.25@2.50; superfine, $2.75@3.10; fancy do., $3.20@3.50; common to good $3@4.25; good to choice $4.30@5.20; white wheat $4.15@7.50; extra Ohio $4.10@6.80; St. Louis $4.90@8.50. Rye flour and corn meal quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy; receipts 116,000 bush; ungraded spring 94@97½c; No. 3 spring $1.12@1.20; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.08@1.10; No. 2 do $1.20@1.22; No. 2 Chicago spring 89@90c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley and Malt dull and nominal. Corn: buyers favor; only moderate demand; receipts 132,000 bush; western mixed hot and heated 45@48½c; graded 48@49c; mixed no grade 50c. Oats: buyers favor; moderate demand; western mixed and State 30@32c; receipts 79,000 bush. Hay quiet and unchanged. Hops dull and nominal. Leather dull; 19@22c. Wool firm; unwashed 19@42c; Texas 14@ 24c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet; very fair to good refining 8¾@8¾c; prime 8¾c. Molasses firm and a moderate demand. Rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum firm; crude 9¾@9¾c; refined 17¾c; cases 20@21c; naphtha city 10¾c. Rosin quiet at $1.60@1.80. Eggs: western 15@ 16c. Pork firmer; new mess $10.30@10.50; August $20.20. Beef unchanged. Middles quiet but steady; l. c. western 10¾c; city 10¾c. Lard dull; prime steam $11.30; refined quiet; western 12@13¼c. Cheese firm at 8@10c. Whisky quiet and nominal at $1.13.

Metals—Manufactured copper quiet; new sheathing 31; Ingot Lake dull at 20@20½c. Pig Iron quiet and unchanged. Russia sheeting 12½@ 13c. Spelter quiet; cut $5.10; clinch $4.60@ 5.35; horse shoe 20@26c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Cloverseed 17@ 18c. Petroleum: refined 17c; crude 12¼c. Flour firm; extra $4.25@4.75; Minnesota family $5.00@ 5.75c. Wheat; new red $1.20; amber $1.22. Corn sprouted 70@72c. Rye quiet at 70@72c. Corn: yellow 58½@61c; mixed 54@56c. Oats firm; light white 34@36c. Pork dull and lower at $10.25@c. Butter firm: New York and Bradford county extras 22@23c; firsts 20@22c; western extras 20 @22c; firsts 18@20c. Cheese quiet 7¾@8c. Eggs firm at 17@19c.

Foreign.

LONDON, July 15.—Refined petroleum 12½d. ANTWERP, July 15.—Refined petroleum 33f.

LIVERPOOL, July 15.—Cotton dull at 5⅝@6d; sales of 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export, and 1,000 bales American. California white wheat average 9s 6d@9s 9d; Club 10s 4½@10s 12d; red western 9s 11d@10s. Flour 21s@24s. Corn: western mixed 29s@29s 3d. Oats 25s@ 28s. Barley 25s. Cheese 48s. Lard 38s. Cloverseed 44s. Refined petroleum 12@12½d; spirits 8@8½d.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 2 white Wabash $1.28; No. 3 do $1.12; No. 2 white Michigan $1.21; amber $1.07½; seller August $1.08¾; No. 2 amber spot and August $1.09. Corn quiet; high mixed seller July 48c; seller September held at 38c; no grade 48c; damaged 38½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 and Michigan 32½c; white 34½c.

Boston.

BOSTON, July 15.—Flour: demand steady; superfine western $4.53@4.87; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $4.90@5.00; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $5.00@6.25; Illinois $6.25; St. Louis $5.25@6.75; fancy Minnesota and Wisconsin extra $7.00@7.25. Corn unchanged. Oats firm; No. 2 white and mixed 39@41c; rejected 36@38c. Rye quiet; 90@95c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—Cotton active and unchanged. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull at 46@46c. Oats dull at 25@28c. Rye quiet and firm. Pork $20.35; generally $20.50. Lard in bulk nominally steady at $11.07½; kettle 12¾@13½c. Bulk meats firm at 8¾, 10@10¼c. Bacon dull at 9, 9¾, 11@11½c. Whisky firm at $1.10.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 15.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.07½ hard $1.12½; No. 2 do No. 2 85c; No. 3 83½c. Corn dull; No. 2 45c. Oats dull and nominally steady; No. 2 28c. Rye quiet and firm; No. 1 Milwaukee 71c. Barley quiet and steady; No. 2 spring 65c; No. 3 59c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—Cotton dull at 10¼c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1.37@ 1.38. Corn nominal at 42@42½c. Oats dull at 32@ 32½c. Rye dull at 62c. Whisky quiet at $1.10. Provisions dull and unchanged; only a small jobbing trade.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—Corn quiet; white 62c; yellow 60c. Corn meal firm at $2.75. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 9c. Clear rib 11¼c; clear 12¾c; no demand; others unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, July 15.—Corn quiet at 57c. Wheat dull; amber winter Ohio $1.25; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1.17.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 15.—Cotton dull and nominal at 11c. Flour and Grain dull and unchanged. Whisky quiet and steady at $1.10.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 15.—Cotton quiet at 10¾@11c; sales 100 bales; receipts 1,000; shipments 355 bales. Corn firm at 44@46c. Others unchanged.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Cattle: receipts 2,000 head; shipments 3,700 head; market dull and nominal at $2.50@3.50 for inferior to butchers'; $4 unchanged prices. Hogs: receipts 9,000 head; shipments 5,000 head; market active and 10@15c lower common to choice $6.35@6.75; chiefly $6.50@6.55 for fair to good. Sheep: receipts 300 head; market unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—Hogs quiet; farmers $5.80@6.15; bacon $6.10@6.25; butchers $6.25@ 6.37½. Cattle: demand confined to butchers' grades native steers at 4@4.25, and through Texans $3.25@3.70.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—Hogs: active; light $6.20@6.30; heavy $6.45@6.65.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 15.—Hogs $6.00@6.35; receipts 12,000 head.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, July 15.—There was a slow movement in cotton goods, especially in bleached sheetings, cotton flannels and Cheviots, which were in moderate request. Flannels and blankets were dull, in anticipation of the forthcoming auction sale of 13,000 packages, which will commence on Tuesday. Medium prints were in steady demand. Men's wear woolens are less active. Foreign goods continued dull.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The cotton market quiet at 11¾@11 15-16c; futures barely steady; July 11 25-32c; August 11 25-32c; September 11 13-32c; October 11⅝ @11 15-32c; November 11 9-32@11 5-16c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—16 pkgs boots, Schmidt, 70 bdls shooks, Hamilton & Herdman; 11 pkgs furniture, G. H. Dauler & Son; 15 do, E. Edmundson & Son; 1 bbl tallow 2 bbls g lue, Wm. Sweets & Son; 4 kgs s iron 1 bx do 1 kg

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M. are requested to notify the office, and the carelessness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are warmer and partly cloudy weather, with light easterly to southerly winds.

Death from Sunstroke.

Mary Gensler, a young girl, was overcome by heat in Lawrenceville on Saturday afternoon. She was carried into the residence of Wm. Irwin, Esq., and Dr. Hanson called. At noon yesterday she died. She lived on Pearl street, Bloomfield.

Leg Broken.

A son of Mr. Powers, residing at the corner of First avenue and Grant street, was playing cards in a house on Water street yesterday afternoon. The police got wind of it, and the players became aware that they were scented, and ran. Young Powers jumped over an embankment above the Smithfield street bridge and broke his leg. He was carried home, and a physician summoned.

Scalp Torn Off.

On Saturday evening a little two year old son of Mr. Gallaher, who keeps a tavern at the corner of Logan street and Webster avenue, was run over by a wagon at the corner of Fulton street and Bedford avenue. The little fellow's scalp was literally torn off, and the bone of the skull left entirely bare. Dr. McKelvy was called and dressed the wound. He considers the wound very serious, as the *periosteum* was completely stripped from the bone.

Presbyterian Reunion.

Under a suggestion of the Presbytery of Washington, it is proposed to hold a general reunion of all Presbyterians who may be able to attend, at Shiri's grove, near this place, on the last day of next August, after the manner of those held for several years past in the Cumberland Valley. The object is to promote acquaintance and Christian fellowship, and thus also religious interest.

A limited number of distinguished speakers may be expected, but a chief feature of the occasion will be social enjoyment. No effort will be spared to make the day profitable as well as pleasant.

The reunion will be in the form of a basket pic-nic, and all families and persons are expected to bring their own provisions. Special trains will be run from Pittsburgh, Beaver Falls and Wheeling for the accommodation of all residing in those directions, and in connection with trains beyond those places.

It is requested that a committee of arrangement be promptly appointed in each congregation, and that said committee confer by letter with any of the undersigned.

All other Christian denominations are also cordially invited.

Newspapers friendly to the enterprise, will please copy this notice.

JAMES I. BROWNSON,
WILLIAM P. HAMILTON,
HENRY WOODS,
Com. of Invitation.

WASHINGTON, PA., July 11, 1876.

SHOT HIMSELF.

An Accidental Shot Through the Body.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning Chas. Maloy, a middle aged man, living on Pike street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, shot himself through the left breast, the ball coming out at his back. Maloy says that he was fooling with his revolver, and that it was accidentally discharged. While the wound is serious it is not considered fatal, and the ball through the body went entirely through him. Some persons were inclined to think that it was a case of attempted suicide, but it is presumed that the man himself knows whether or not it was.

DIED FROM HER INJURIES.

Another Coal Oil Fatality.

On Saturday morning a woman named Mrs. Crowley was fatally burned while kindling a fire with a can of oil, at her home on Fountain street, at the head of Sandusky street, Allegheny. The wood was damp and would not burn, so she got the oil can and commenced pouring the oil upon the wood, when the oil can exploded, scattering the burning oil over her head and breast, burning her very seriously. She ran out into the street and rolled over in the dirt to extinguish the flames. Her husband, who came to her assistance was badly burned about the hands. As soon as she was extinguished she was carried into the house and medical aid summoned. She expired yesterday morning at three o'clock.

CHARITY.

Report of the Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Poor.

The President of the Association for the Improvement of the Poor of Pittsburgh has just contributed the first annual report, which gives a statement in detail of the operation of the Association since its organization in December of last year, from which it appears that a vast amount of the suffering, want and misery is in the Roman Catholic families.

Mrs. Lippincott, Superintendent of the Central office, reports that during the year there were 2,384 applicants at the Central office, while during the winter 3,000 visits were made. The contributions of coal, clothing, breadstuffs, etc., were quite liberal. Of coal there were distributed 19,550 bushels, of shoes 1,043 pairs, grocery orders 2,453.

E. C. Wood, Treasurer, reports contributions in cash amounting to $5,193 50. The principal contributors were Wm. Thaw, $1,500; C. G. Hussey, $500, Charles J. Clarke, $500. The expenditures were:

To salaries	$1,242 00
To groceries	2,737 87
To shoes	579 65
To central office expenses	220 84
To printing	23 95
To dry goods	50 00
Cash on hand	329 19
	$5,193 50

SCHOOL TROUBLES.

Elections of Principals in the Third and Ninth Wards, Allegheny.

There is a difference of opinion among the members of the School Board of the Third ward, Allegheny, about the recent election of Mr. Hemphill, as one of the Principals of that ward. There are six members on the Board, three from the upper and three from the lower precinct. Since the election of Mr. Davis, who was the Principal in the upper precinct school house, as City Superintendent, Miss Frazier has been Acting Principal. Several weeks ago it was proposed by one of the members of the Board to select the principal, and Mr. Hemphill was nominated for the position. On that evening seventeen ballots were taken; the three members from the upper precinct voting against and the three from the lower voting for him, and as it was seen that they could arrive at no conclusion the meeting adjourned. At the next meeting, one of the members from the upper precinct was absent, and upon taking a ballot on Mr. Hemphill's election, three votes were cast for and two against him, and he was declared elected. The law requires that four out the six votes must be received by a candidate to be elected. As this was not the case in this election the other members intend taking the matter into the Board of Controllers for settlement.

It is also reported that there is trouble in the Ninth ward School Board about the election of their principal. They also intend reporting the matter to the Board of Controllers.

MORE EXTRAS.

Meeting Saturday Evening of the Sub-Water Committee.

A meeting of the sub-committee of the Water Committee was held Saturday evening, to take action upon the differences between Mechanical Engineer Lowry and contractor Hartupee, in regard to certain claims for extras made by the latter.

The first claim made by Mr. Hartupee was for four plates constructed for the foundations for the engines of the new water works, amounting to twenty thousand dollars. The contractor claimed that this was outside of his contract, and therefore an extra, while Mr. Lowry, on the other hand, asserted that the plates were constructed in lieu of the cracked castings condemned some time ago, and that consequently there should be no extra charge.

After discussion, a motion that the Mechanical Engineer give the contractor an order for the four plates was amended that he receive an order for only two, and adopted.

The Mechanical Engineer was also instructed to give Mr. Hartupee an order for all the land required for the bed plates. The subject of stop-gates was postponed till next meeting. The committee decided that the dead weights were part of the engines and consequently they should not be paid for as extras.

The question of estimates next came up. The contractor claimed that he had not received any estimate since June, 1875, when it was suspended until the cracked castings should be replaced. This was now done, and Mr. Hartupee claimed that there was an estimate now due him.

Mr. Lowry presented a statement to the effect that Mr. Hartupee had not only been fully paid for all the work he had done, but is overpaid fully ten thousand dollars.

After some discussion Mr. Foley moved that under the Mechanical-Engineer's statement it be the sense of this committee that the contractor had already been fully paid for all the work done, and that therefore no estimate be allowed. The motion was adopted.

The committee then adjourned to meet again to-night to finish up the work. Another communication from Mr. Hartupee will be read.

Marvin's Biscuit and Crackers have always been the best that could be made.

"League" Athletics, of Philadelphia, vs. Allegheny B. B. Club, at Union Park to-day at 4 P. M. Admission 50 cents.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Saturday.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Cornelius T. Swift, of Erie county, filed a petition in bankruptcy.

On motion of R. B. Petty, Esq., Joseph H. Stowe was admitted to practice.

A. A. Devore, bankrupt, city. Order for sale of real estate confirmed *nisi*.

James Bown, bankrupt, city. Order made to trustee for sale of real estate.

Frazier Bros., bankrupts, Allegheny. Order granted on assignee and the Pennsylvania Reform School Building Committee.

James B. Flemming, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Order made for the sale of uncollectable book accounts.

Francis Ardary, bankrupt, city. Order made for the sale of certain real estate.

Wm. Stoebel, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Assignee's report of sale of real estate presented and confirmed *nisi*.

And. D. Miller, bankrupt, Allegheny city. Order made modifying composition, so far as it requires a surrender of drafts, held as collateral by John Floyd, trustee.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(Before Judges Stowe and Collier.)

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of F. C. Negley, action was awarded to Graham Scott, to show why he does not file his bond as required.

The assignee's account was confirmed absolutely in the matter of the voluntary assignment of Geo. B. Hill.

Wm. H. Mellung was appointed guardian *ad litem* of Wm. Arrison, Margaret Arrison and others.

On the voluntary assignment of Wm. T. Casey, assignee's account was confirmed absolute.

Assignee's account was confirmed *nisi* in the voluntary assignment of Francis Sellers.

C. C. Taylor was appointed auditor in the case of Odd Fellows Savings Bank vs. Chas Jeremy.

In the case of Wm. L. Knorr vs. Timothy Sullivan et al., A. S. Miller was appointed Commissioner.

Clark H. Johnson was appointed Commissioner in the case of Margaret Herron vs. City of Pittsburgh.

In the voluntary assignment of Joseph McNeely Auditor's report confirmed absolute.

George H. Lambert vs. Catharine Lambert; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(Before Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.)

Samuel S. McFeaters vs. Henrietta McFeaters. Final decree of divorce granted.

Voluntary assignment of Geo. W. Campbell to Chas. P. Whiston. Assignee's report confirmed absolute.

Sophia Johnson, by her next friend, vs. Wm. Johnson. Respondent ordered to pay to libellant six dollars a week.

Mattie Willard vs. Jas. W. Willard; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

M. L. Dallafield et al. vs. Andrew Jackman. Reserved question of law decided in favor of plaintiff.

A. D. Babmer vs. Ida Bell Babmer, final decree of divorce granted.

Court Breyities.

JOSEPH T. DUNLAP and W. C. Anderson were duly sworn and admitted to practice in the several courts of the county.

JAMES MASON, the colored man who shot Mr. Reed on Sixth street on the 4th of this month, was released on bail, being required to give bond in the sum of $1,500.

PATRICK PATTON, who has languished in the "county sweat box" for several months past, was released and set at liberty yesterday, being discharged under the insolvent laws.

THE injunction against the school directors of Verona borough was dissolved, Judge Collier concurring with Judge Stowe in the opinion that the Court had no power to grant the relief prayed for.

GEORGE GIVERING and Catharine, his wife, filed a bill in equity against Edward B. Mooney et al. The parties are heirs of Wm. Mooney, who died intestate, leaving a house and lot, No. 46 in Wm. Robinson's plan of lots, on Lacock street, Fourth ward, Allegheny. The complainant asks for a partition.

A BILL in equity was filed in the Common Pleas No. 1, by Stewart Armstrong, against Wm. Boyd. The parties were partners as wood-turners and stair-builders, but have dissolved. Complainant asks that a master be appointed to state an account, and a decree made directing the defendant to pay over the balance due him.

R. E. STEWART, Esq., filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas No. 1 on behalf of R. S. and W. B. Stewart against the heirs of David Rich, for a partition of some three or four hundred acres of ground in Patton township, Allegheny county, and Penn township, Westmoreland county, between some thirty or forty heirs.

THERE was a hearing in the case of A. Kunz, who was brought out of the Workhouse on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The prisoner was remanded, but the Court granted another writ of *habeas corpus* on Mr. Cordier, and also a writ of *certiorari* on Mayor McCarthy to send up the record in the case. Both writs are returnable to-day.

On application of Mr. McCormick, solicitor to the Board of Health, a rule was granted on Mayor McCarthy to show cause why he should not allow an appeal in the case of the Board of Health vs. P. Jungkaus. The defendant in this case was prosecuted by the Health officer to recover a penalty for removing a small-pox notice from his dwelling, or neglecting to notify the Health officer of its removal. The case was heard and the Mayor gave judgment for the defendant for the reason as stated, that the proper notice had failed to show that the man had not given the notice required by law, and refused to allow an appeal. The Court differed with the mayor on the question and granted the rule.

RAISE BALL.

Stars vs. the Alleghenys.

The third game of the series was played between the Stars of Covington and the Alleghenys, at Union Park, Saturday afternoon, resulting in a victory for the visitors, by a score of five to three. A number of fine plays were made on both sides. Capt. Pabodie umpired the game. Following is the score:

ALLEGHENY.	O.	R.	STARS.	O.	R.
Junkin, 3 b	2	1	Strief, 2 b	3	1
Hamm, c f	3	0	Houtz, 1 b	2	1
Quest, 2 b	4	0	McSorley, p	3	0
Recap, s s	3	0	Laughlin, c f	4	0
Gallagher, 1 f	4	0	Flint, c	3	1
McKelvey, p	3	1	Shoup, 3 b	3	0
Hagan, r f	3	1	Cummings, s s	4	1
Wilkinson, 1 b	2	0	Boughner, r f	4	0
Lane, c	3	0	Tennison, l f	2	1
Total	27	3	Total	27	5

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Alleghenys	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0—3
Stars	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	1—5

Flies caught—Alleghenys, 10; Stars, 10. Flies muffed—Alleghenys, 2, Stars, 1. Passed balls, Lane 4; Flint, 1. Errors—Alleghenys, 7; Stars, 3.

Nelson, the short stop of the Philadelphias, will arrive here this morning and will play with the Alleghenys the remainder of the season, and negotiations are pending with Flint, catcher, and Cummings, short stop, of the Stars, both of whom will probably put in the summer with the Allegheny boys.

CHICAGO—The Chicagos defeated the Bostons Saturday by the score of 15 to 0.

LOUISVILLE—The Louisvilles were defeated by the Athletics Saturday. The score was 8 to 5.

INDIANAPOLIS—Indianapolis vs. New Haven. Score 5 to 3 in favor of the latter.

CINCINNATI—Mutuals vs. Cincinnatis. Score 8 to 6 in favor of the Mutuals.

ST. LOUIS—The Hartfords were again whitewashed by the St. Louis. Score 2 to 0.

A Half Century.

Fifty years of married life is considered an event of such rarity and consequence as to be denominated the "Golden Wedding." A business house existing through the same period of time, is also, in many respects, golden in its character, for like wine it must improve with age. And this principle is fully verified in the Dress Goods House of Messrs. White, Orr & Co., which has had a half century of prosperity and popularity in trade, and is yet in the vigor and prime of youth. They are, at present, offering goods for the season of rare excellence at a wonderfully low cost. But, especially must their patrons take pleasure in an examination of the attractive assortment of silks in all the new shades of Navy Blue, Myrtle, Plum, Seal Brown and Drab, as well as a full line of plain silks, which are being sold astonishingly cheap. Their black and white striped silks are but little above the cost of cotton wear. The suit and overdress department is unusually well replenished with percale suits of the most pleasing shades and most popular styles, white linen dusters, Ulsters, and white lawn suits of good value, with silk and cashmere jackets, held at figures less than cost. Hernanis, Debeges and all the style of summer dress goods, good in quality, profuse in quantity, varied in assortment and cheap in price, are to be found on every counter. Parties need not found on every counter. Parties need not fear the purchase of soiled, damaged or unfashionable goods, as the character of the house is a bond and mortgage guarantee that none but the choicest and finest qualities are kept in stock. We, therefore, invite the attention of all whom it may concern, and especially the ladies, to the goods and bargains at the time-tried and responsible house of White, Orr & Co., No. 35 Fifth Avenue.

Ho, For Camp Meetings!

The system of families camping out during the torrid time of the year, is not only enjoyable, but also conducive to physical and spiritual welfare. This pleasure and enjoyment can be greatly increased by those who expect to participate in this system, by their first going to 206 and 208 Liberty street, where is provided for their special accommodation, a fine selection of stoves, with which the culinary department may be successfully carried out. Messrs. Graff, Hugus & Co., whose manufactures are second to none, and whose stock, especially adapted to this purpose, which are very low in price. Their cook stoves are a necessary adjunct to the camp meeting tent. They have in stock, stoves at the very low figure of five dollars, ranging therefrom up to $8, $10 and upwards. Go early and secure your stoves in time.

INTO THE CHASM.

Wreck on the B. & O. Road—The Engine Thrown from the Track and Rolls Into the River 600 Feet Below—One Man Killed and Another Injured.

A frightful accident occurred on the Pittsburgh Division of the B. & O. Railroad near Ursina, eighty-seven miles from this city about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, in which one man was killed, or received injuries from which he died in about half an hour after, and another severely injured.

The Pittsburgh express which left Washington, D. C., at 8:30 Saturday evening and was due here at 7:30 A. M., yesterday morning, was running on time and reached the place above named a few minutes after four o'clock, and when passing a side cut on Hog Back ridge, it run into a slide which threw the truck or pony wheels of the engine from the track, in which position it run for nearly fifty yards, when the driving wheels left the rails, and about forty yards further on, the engine and tender upset and rolled down the hill, the boiler landing in the North Fork, or Castleman's, river, a distance of six hundred feet from the railroad. The accident occurred between a quarter and half a mile east of Ursina, at what is known as Lenhart's culvert, the engine turning over forty-five yards west of the culvert at which point the track runs close along the brow of the hill, and from which to the river the distance is fully two hundred yards, and the incline is not less than forty-five degrees. The trucks of the engine and tender were strewn from the top of the hill for at least three hundred feet, and the boiler, as stated before, rolled into the river three hundred feet further down. Half way down the declevity were found George McCarthy, the engineer, and John Berlin, fireman, both of whom had gone over the hill with the engine. The passengers, none of whom were injured, at once proceeded to the assistance of the fireman and engineer, and succeeded in carrying them up the hill in blankets, when it was discovered that McCarthy had a rib broken, his hip joint dislocated, a severe cut on the right hand, and had sustained severe internal injuries. The fireman, Berlin, was, however, more seriously injured, and it was evident from his appearance, that he could not long survive. His left arm was completely severed between the shoulder and elbow, and he had also received severe, if not fatal internal injuries. He was at once removed to the Station House at Ursina, where he died in about half an hour after the accident. McCarthy was removed to this city in charge of the physician who had been summoned to attend the injured men.

Berlin was a single man about 30 years of age, and resided with his mother and three sisters at Connellsville, to which place his remains were brought on the train on which he had been sent out to bring in the passengers of the wrecked train. The railroad company, we are informed, had the remains properly prepared for burial.

There were but eighteen passengers on the train, five of whom were in the sleeper, which almost miraculously escaped going over the hill and following the engine and tender. The train consisted of a baggage car, passenger coach and sleeper. The first two being detached from the engine did not leave the track, and ran past the point where the engine went over, but the sleeper, when arriving at the very point at which the engine went over, left the track at the very point between there and where the accident occurred, at which the track is sufficiently near the brow of the hill for it to go over, the sleeper without leaving the track careened and finally turned over on its side and was hanging over the precipice.

As stated above the accident was caused by the falling of slate or shale from the cut, about sixty cubic yards of the stuff having become detached from the cut from above and being spread over about twenty feet of the track. The engineer says that he could see no obstruction whatever on the track, and the general opinion of those who saw the accident was that the slide occurred just as the engine reached that point.

On hearing of the accident, a reporter of the GAZETTE visited the Connellsville depot for the purpose of ascertaining the facts in the case, and there met Mr. Zimmerman, who was conductor of the train that was wrecked, to whom he made known his business. Mr. Z. expressed a willingness to give a detailed information, but instead of stating the facts endeavored to conceal them. He denied most positively that the fireman was killed, notwithstanding the reporter stated to him that he had been informed by a gentleman who was a passenger on the train that one of the injured men had died a few minutes after the accident. He admitted, however, that the fireman was very seriously injured. Why Mr. Zimmerman should have so misrepresented the facts we are unable to say. We know that the rules of the company prohibit its employes from giving any information in regard to such matters, unless ordered to do so, but they do not require them to make false statements and deny facts.

ICE WATER.

A Few Timely Suggestions for Those Who Can Profit by Good Advice.

Every one except the amateure or professional drunkard admits that ardent spirits ought not to be used as a beverage in hot weather. They simply increase the heat of the system and thus give aid and comfort to the thermometer in its summer assaults on the lives and collars of the human race. The English troops in the torrid zone were formerly addicted to the excessive use of brandy as a supposed prophylactic against malarial diseases. Experience, however, demonstrated that the brandy drinkers did not withstand the climate nearly as well as did the men of more temperate habits. It is true that the London Temperance Society, which had undertaken to collect statistics on this subject, was recently shocked by the official statement that of the "teetotalers" belonging to a regiment stationed at Sierra Leone, seven in all had died and fifty per cent. had been invalided. Further inquiry, however, showed that the whole number of "teetotalers" in question was two, and that one of the two had died and the other had broken his leg; while the statistics concerning the mortality of brandy-drinkers were such as to fill the "teetotal" mind with joy and triumph.

It is not absolutely necessary to be a man temperate merely because he does not drink ardent spirits. The truth is that many so-called temperance people, who decline to look upon the wine when it is red but also when it is yellow, as in the case of the Egyptians, are anything but temperate. While there is no doubt that intemperance in the use of ardent spirits is one of the most deadly evils incident to civilization, it is equally true that intemperance in the use of ice water is responsible, and determining the constitution of American men and women. As a nation, we are fearfully addicted to cold drinks, and there is imperative need of an organized movement to fight the demon of ice-water.

Strange as it may seem to the conscientious man who comprehends the deleterious effects of cold drinks, there are thousands of our best and noblest citizens who are victims to the cold-water habit. They begin the day with a tumbler full of ice-water before breakfast. During that meal they frequently turn from the coffee which cheers but does not inebriate—in case it is sufficiently adulterated with the simple and healthful beverage—and seek the delusive thirst quenching water. On their way to their business they stop at the numerous drug stores which shamelessly flaunt their soda-water fountains in the face of the public, and hastily pour down the deadly ice-water which perverted ingenuity has made palatable with cream and syrups. In the office or the store, the water-cooler, filled with the stomach and tooth destroying beverage is always at hand, and when the water-drinkers return home after a day of constant drinking, they too often spend the greater part of the night in solitary and aquarial debauchery.

The deadly effects of ice-water are particularly noticeable in the stomach. When an overheated man desires an attack of congestion of the brain, there is no plan which he could devise which would be better adapted to secure the end desired than that of drinking ice water of, or below the temperature of 32°. Yet this is precisely what scores of so-called temperate men are continually doing. It is sufficiently irrational and dangerous for men to drink brandy and whisky in hot weather, but it is a question whether ardent spirits are really more immediately dangerous to health than are the ice-cold beverages which even the most earnest "teetotalers" pour into their astonished and indignant stomachs.

The result of this pernicious practice has been to fill the country with a class of stomachs that are incapable of any earnest digestive efforts, and to crowd the chairs of busy dentists. Many stomachs of American teeth are daily growing feebler, and the time is apparently at hand when a set of false teeth will be presented to every new-born infant at the same time that he receives his first India-rubber ring, and when all sorts of stomach bitters and digestive pills will invariably supplement his daily meals. For this state of things ice-water, either in its undisguised form, or in its shape of cold soda water is responsible. And the worst of it is that the victims of the water-habit, are the very men who form our temperance societies and who fancy themselves temperate because they never drink anything but water.

Water is undoubtedly the most wholesome beverage which we can use, but there is a vast difference between water at a safe and natural temperature and the ice-water which alone satisfies the infernal cravings of the American throat. Let us by all means drink water, but let us decline to endanger our health and degrade ourselves below the level of the beasts by drinking inordinate quantities of ice-water. There is not a single animal, except man, which ever dreams of contaminating wholesome water with ice. The ordinary water of the hydrant and the faucet satisfies the thirst of the wild elephant and the domestic cat. Poor fallen human nature, on the contrary, longs for ice, and gratifies its corrupt cravings at the cost of outraged stomachs and ruined teeth.

"League" Athletics, of Philadelphia, vs. Allegheny B. B. Club, at Union Park, to-day at 4 P. M. Admission 50 cents.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homœopathic Preparations is at George W. Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

BREVITIES.

....The Doctors do not complain of dull times.

....Drink plenty of ice water; it helps the doctors along.

....Our next Exposition promises to be a grand success.

....The iron work of the first span of the new Point bridge is up.

....Livery men say the season is as good as they could reasonably expect.

....Sweltering humanity is blessing the change in the altitude of the thermometer.

....Alleghenians in the hill districts are still harping on an increase of the water supply.

....The base ball fraternity is considerably excited over the prospects for a fine game to-day.

....Five dollars a line for a good item was freely offered by reporters last night, and no takers found.

....Penn avenue and the Perrysville plank roads are the popular thoroughfares for evening drives now.

....The soldiers of the late war will meet in Select Council chamber to-morrow evening to discuss the bounty bill.

....It is estimated that there were fifteen hundred thousand gallons of mud in the lower Bedford avenue reservoir.

....The coal miners are out on a strike for three cents per bushel of 76 pounds. They have been getting 2½ cents.

....The mercury had a downward tendency yesterday, but it did not retain it long. It is still ambitious to rise.

....Trickett, the champion oarsman of Europe, is desirous of making a match with Eph. Morris before he returns home.

....Travel Centennialwards from Pittsburgh has not been so encouraging to the railroad companies as they anticipated.

....One of the storms last week greatly disarranged the boilers and other apparatus on the test grounds at Munhall farm.

....Church folks, in most of the sanctuaries, had to be content with but one service yesterday, and there was no general mourning.

....One hundred and thirty-four children received their first communion at St. Michael's Catholic Church, South Side, yesterday.

....The Printing Committee was to have met Saturday evening to examine the *Dispatch* bills, but a quorum could not be gathered.

....There was once a law in this State that prohibited the employment of females as waiters in beer saloons. What has become of it?

....The second annual re-union of the Ninth Regiment P. R. V. C. Association will be held at New Brighton, Pa., Friday the 28th inst.

....Every disciple of Esculapius smiles pensively at sight of the unripe green truck with which our markets are now so abundantly supplied.

....J. Campbell was committed to jail by 'Squire Anderson on Saturday, to await a hearing on a charge of cruelty to animals preferred by Michael Dean.

....Watermelons, peaches and "sich" are abundant in this market, but the prices asked for them are like the average thermometer for the past week—too high.

....At two o'clock this morning there was but one case in the Central Station taken in since the Sunday morning hearing. A pretty good evidence that news was dull.

....If a policeman arrests a man as a suspicious character and that man pays a fine of five and costs, what is the sum that does that remove the suspicion? Answer next week.

....George, the turnkey at the Central Station, was kept busy last night furnishing the one inmate of the cells with water and drying the bed togs that were trying to tear him to pieces.

....Booksellers complain that travelers are not indulging to as great an extent as in former years in "summer reading," although the new publications are generally exceptionally good.

....Mr. Alfred Evans, an old merchant of the South Side and for many years employed at the glass works of Bakewell, Pears & Co., died at his residence on Neville street Friday evening.

....A little child was badly scalded on Saturday afternoon by falling into a steam of boiling hot water that was flowing down the gutter on Fifth avenue extension, from the spice mill, near High street.

....The stockholders of the Nation Trust Company have, it is stated, effected a compromise with the individual or private creditors at fifty cents on the dollar, and have commenced paying off their indebtedness.

....The funeral of Henry Batz which took place yesterday at two o'clock, was attended by Post 3, G. A. R., in a body, accompanied by the Cathedral band, and the G. A. R. ceremonies were held at the grave.

....There were more drunken men on the streets Saturday night or Sunday morning than are usually seen at that time. This information was received from the reporter of one of the Sunday papers, and he ought to know.

....A man who was engaged removing some machinery in the flour mill at the corner of Middle and Second streets, Allegheny, on Saturday, fell against a piece of the machinery and received a severe wound on his head.

....When Green, the murderer, was informed that the Governor had signed the warrant for his execution, he replied that he did not care for that, as the case would have to go into the Supreme Court before they could hang him.

....Alderman Scaner fined a girl on Saturday for hitting a yelling street vender of vegetables in the mouth with a potato. The girl should have received thanks and a purse of money for doing what thousands of afflicted mortals daily are tempted to do.

....The machine shops of the American Iron works stopped on Friday for want of orders, the first time since 1858 that this department has suspended. The puddlers department will follow in a few days, until the iron market brightens up somewhat.

....The game of base ball at Union Park this afternoon, between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and Allegheny's, promises to be one of the finest games played in this season, as the Allegheny Club will play with a much stronger nine than they have yet had in the field.

....Mr. Joseph Applegate, an old and well known resident of Elizabeth, died very suddenly Saturday afternoon. He was employed at the boat yard of Joseph Walton & Co., and while at work was suddenly stricken down. His death is supposed to have been caused by heart disease.

....Monday morning's evening a lumber of horses attached to one of the Birmingham horse cars ran off with the car on Carson street, near First street. One lady became so much frightened that she jumped off the car and was very much bruised. The horses were stopped before any damage was done.

....G. Clinton Gardiner, General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania railroad, has issued an order, that hereafter all persons not connected with the company, or those having no business about the depot, who are found loitering in the building or on the platform, will be considered vagrants and treated accordingly.

....Inquiry for news at the Union depot last night, elicited only the reply that "everything is dead here." The reporter observed that the quantity of baggage in the place, and then expired himself. As no one but himself was ever able to translate his manuscript, the article, which is doubtless an excellent one, being his last and greatest, is not published.

....From Saturday, the 8th inst., to Saturday, the 15th, one week, the deaths in the city were 124—the largest of any week for years. During one week in July, 1874, there were 106 deaths. Only four deaths are returned last week under the name of sunstroke, but many more resulted from it, and are returned under other medical terms.

....The tax collector having received his duplicate is now sending around notices to pay up. The objectionable part of these notices is the ten per cent., collector's commission, added to the taxes proper. If the collector had the backbone to refuse to pay the percentage and bring the matter before the Courts, the nuisance could be abated.

....Alderman Millikan held a lively session of Court Saturday afternoon. He was hearing a case, and one of the attorneys became so boisterous and profane that it became necessary for the Alderman to impose a fine on him. This only incensed the "limb of the law," and he "cussed" harder and was fined again, and again he swore and was again fined until the sum total reached several dollars.

....Much of the sickness among inmates of the jail is feigned. The County Physician frequently finds it necessary to prescribe bread pills and bottled water, and the patients find the medicine wonderfully efficacious. There is one old woman who gets in regularly about once a month for ten days for drunkenness. She imagines that she has rheumatism in the left ankle, and Dr. Connor gives her a bottle of "liniment" composed of pure water to bathe the member. It never fails to effect a cure, and the woman has frequently importuned the Doctor to give her a prescription so that she can get it filled when she is out.

PERSONAL.

***Judge Pettis, of Meadville, Pa., is at the Union Depot Hotel.

***John A. Griffith, Esq., of Baltimore, is in the city, stopping at the Union Depot Hotel.

***It is reported that Alice Hastings, soubrette at the Opera House last season, was married recently in New York.

"League" Athletics, of Philadelphia, vs. Allegheny B. B. Club, at Union Park, to-day at 4 P. M. Admission 50 cents.

Luscious and Delicious.

In the preparation of a meal consists the secret of its excellence. The choicest edibles may be made distasteful and disgusting by ignorant cookery, while those of an indifferent and inferior character may be so prepared as to be palatable and toothsome. Kinder Blair, 39 Fifth avenue, has secured the services of a French cook, who has studied the art of cookery and prepares meals on scientific and hygienic principles, and luxurious as well. For a good meal go to 39 Fifth avenue.

"League" Athletics, of Philadelphia, vs. Allegheny B. B. Club, at Union Park, to-day at 4 P. M. Admission 50 cents.

RURAL NEWS.

An Old Town—The Crops—Educational &c.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BURGETTSTOWN, WASHINGTON CO., PA., July 14, 1876.

This is one of the oldest towns in the Western part of the State, and like many other inland villages has seen its palmiest day. It is situated on the road leading from Washington, Pa., to Smith's Ferry, and before the days of railroads was an active, busy, thriving town with business sufficient to support five hotels or public houses, but now one is more than sufficient to afford ample accomodation to that portion of the traveling public who have occasion to visit us. The P., C. & St. L. Railroad runs within a quarter of a mile of the station and a few buildings have been erected at the station and a postoffice established, which is called Cardville. The old town has an ancient appearance, and many of the buildings look dilapidated.

The town is situated in an excellent agricultural country and is the principal shipping point for this portion of the county, and a large quantity of produce is shipped at this point. There are two elegant churches, United Presbyterian and Presbyterian, and a very poor school house.

The wheat harvest is about over and the crop is only medium. The oats and rye crop will be good. Labor is abundant so that it is not necessary for the printers and preachers to turn out to assist the farmer to save his crop as in former days.

The County Superintendent of Schools is now holding his examinations here. He performs his work deliberately, by taking two days for it. Fifty-eight teachers are in attendance, and there will perhaps, be no lack of candidates for the schools in the county next season. Mr. Bullington's plan of examination is less objectionable than that of many superintendents. G. D. H.

Reputation.

A good name, or an honorable reputation, is a jewel to its possessor, as being his most efficient advertisement and the surest road to success. Yet some men in trade or manufactures take advantage of a popularity once obtained to slight or deteriorate the quality of their goods or manufactures on the principle, that having gained a name for early rising they can afford to lie abed till noon. An exception, though, to this class is the manufacturing establishment of G. Coleman & Son, where are produced farm and spring Wagons, business and pleasure Wagons, freight and store Trucks, Wheelbarrows, Carts, Drays, Timber Wheels, Plow Nibs, Chisel Handles, Hubs and Wagon Furnishing Stock. Having many years of experience they are enabled to procure material of whatever name and kind, and from whatever section of the country, of the best possible quality, and spare neither pains nor expense to obtain that which is durable and of general excellence, which is the secret of the great popularity of their manufactured products. The workmen employed are selected with reference to the qualities of care, skill and experience, thus securing the highest good in workmanship. We commend this manufactory, which is located on the Allegheny river, Allegheny City, two squares below the Suspension bridge, to the attention and patronage of those who desire excellence in this line of manufactures.

Too Late! Alas! Too Late!!

Wm. H. Kemble, of Philadelphia, being about to leave the city with his family, for a summer resort, discovers that $9,000 worth of diamonds, which were to have been left with the Safe Deposit Company, cannot be found—stolen.

Be warned in time and place your jewelry and other valuables in the Safe Deposit Company, No. 83 Fourth avenue, where you will find them when you want them.

"League" Athletics, of Philadelphia, vs. Allegheny B. B. Club, at Union Park, to-day at 4 P. M. Admission 50 cents.

Removal of J. R. Reed & Co.

The old reliable jewelry firm of J. R. Reed & Co., have removed from No. 66 Fifth avenue to the elegant store recently occupied by John Stephenson's Sons, on Market street, where they would be pleased to see their friends and the public in general.

Life Insurance.

Before insuring your life, examine the merits of that incontestible Policy of the *United States Life Insurance Company* of New York, which presents features suited to all ages and conditions. Full particulars given by

J. PALMER O'NEIL, Manager,
66 Fifth avenue.

ADDITIONAL TELEGRAMS.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Treasury Appointments.

South Guthrie has been appointed Cashier of the Treasury, J. W. Wheelpley Assistant Cashier, F. W. Moffatt Paying Teller, and H. A. Whitney Receiving Teller.

Secretary Morrill says that he has not decided upon any further changes in the Treasury Department. He says that the President well nominate from the heads of his personal friends the Assistant Secretaries, and he (Morrill) does not know who they will be. The President is quoted as having said that he will leave the Secretary of the Treasury the selection of a new Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Fast Mails.

The Postmaster General has been informed by Vanderbilt and Colonel Scott that the fast mail service will be discontinued on and after Saturday next.

Pension to Gen. Custer's Widow.

The House has granted a pension of fifty dollars a month to the widow of General Custer.

Real Estate Pool Investigation.

The Real Estate Pool Committee continued its investigation into ex-Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway's accounts on Saturday. Aaron Bradshaw, deputy, tessified that he did not get a full settlement for much of the time during which he held the office for a month. Mr. Bradshaw, another deputy, testified that he was compelled to perform service as clerk for the Market House Company, partly owned by Ordway, during the time he was deputy, for which he received pay, and while he was being paid on the rolls at the Capitol. Capt. Blackford, of the capitol police, who went South as deputy Sergeant-at-Arms for the Louisiana investigating committee, and who disbursed money on the trip, produced his account of items paid out while away, which he turned over to Ordway on his return. The Chairman of the committee had before him during the examination a voucher put in by Ordway of the same expenditures, and nearly every item in the voucher had been raised several dollars higher than the account turned in by Blackford. Blackford testified that his account as rendered was correct, and the committee await an explanation from Ordway.

The Army Appropriations.

The committee of conference on the Army Appropriation bill reached an agreement on Saturday, and their report will be presented to-day